

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

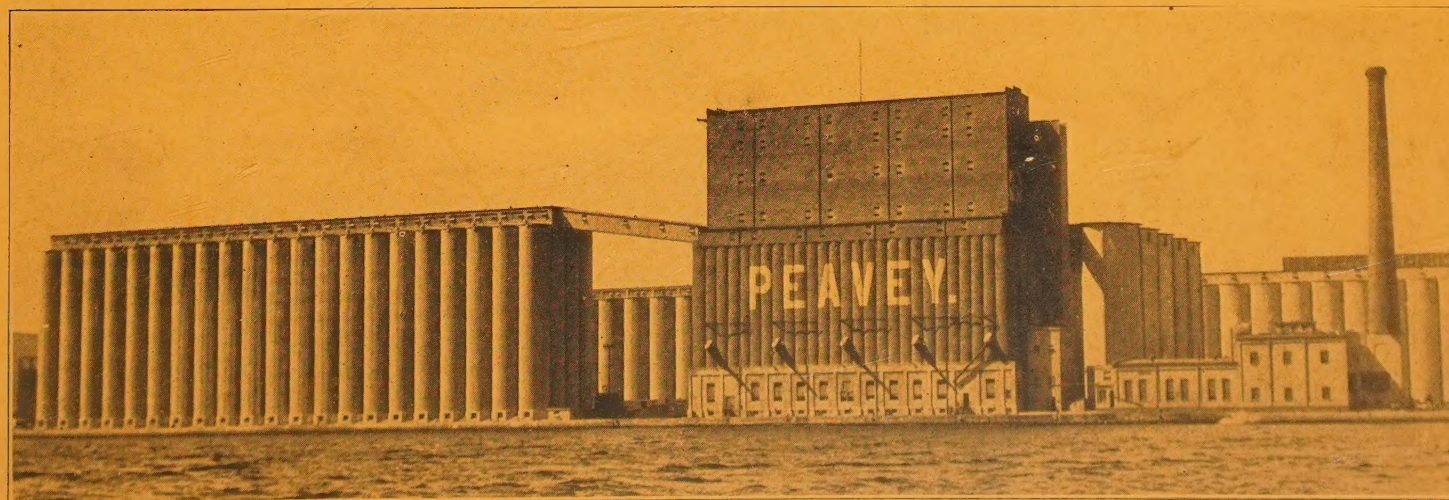
## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

### In This Number

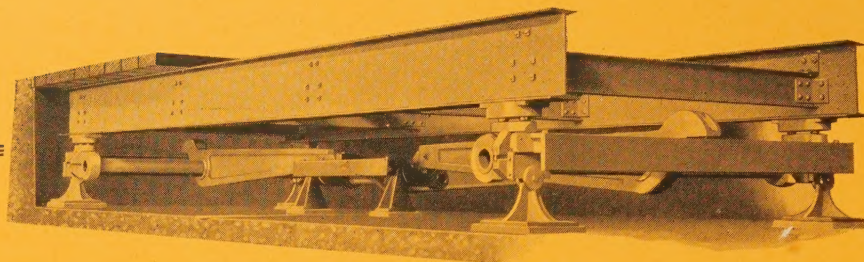
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 Wheat Is Productive Livestock Feed



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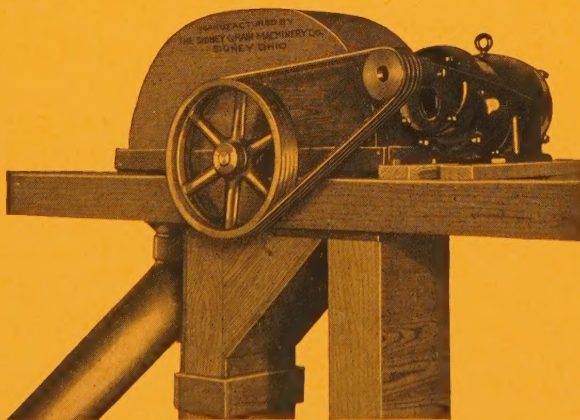
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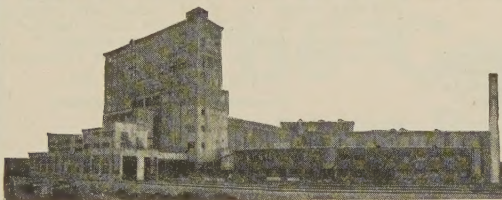
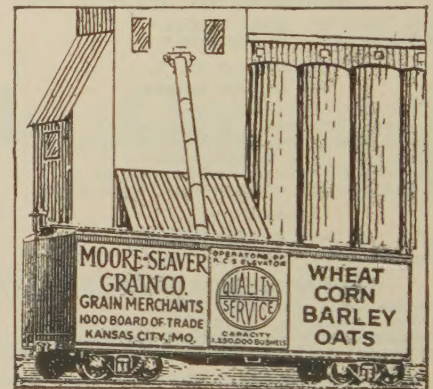
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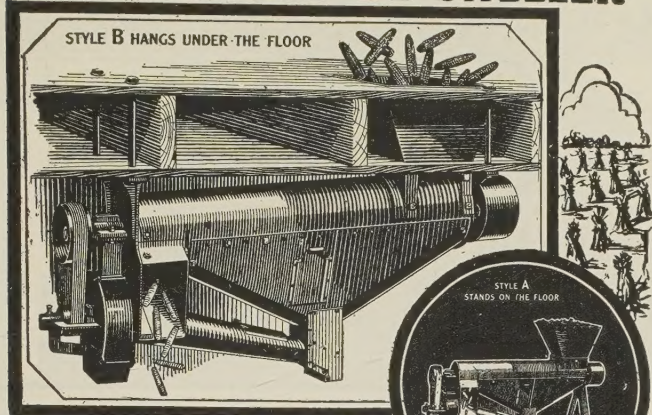
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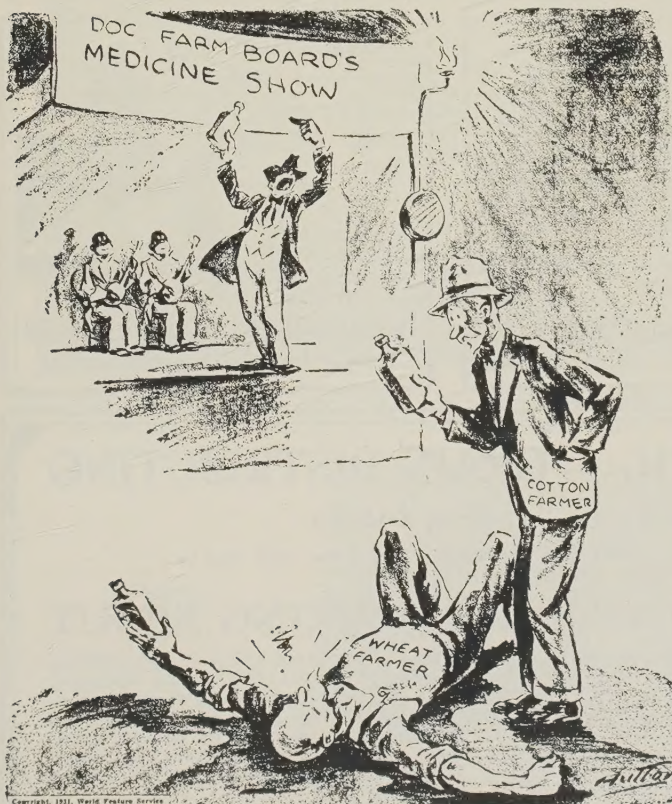
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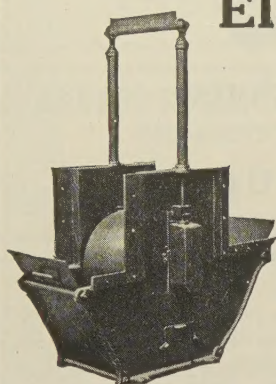
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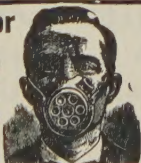
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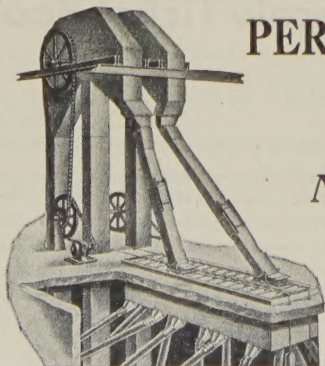
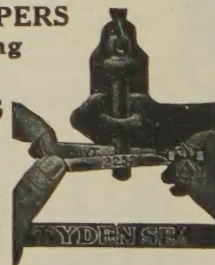
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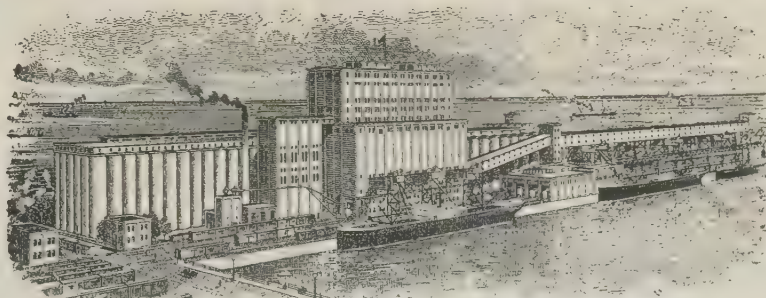
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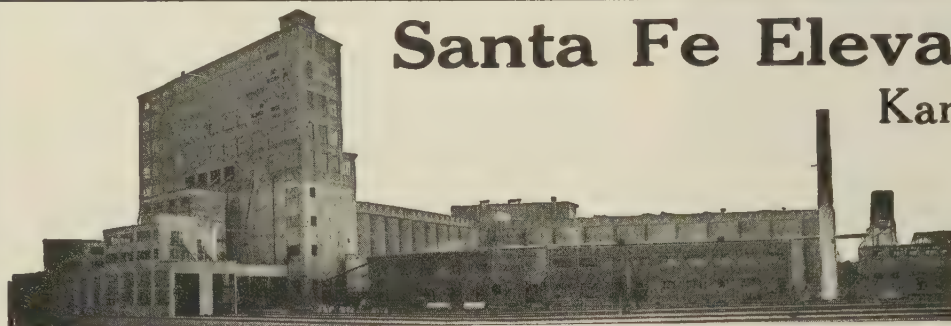
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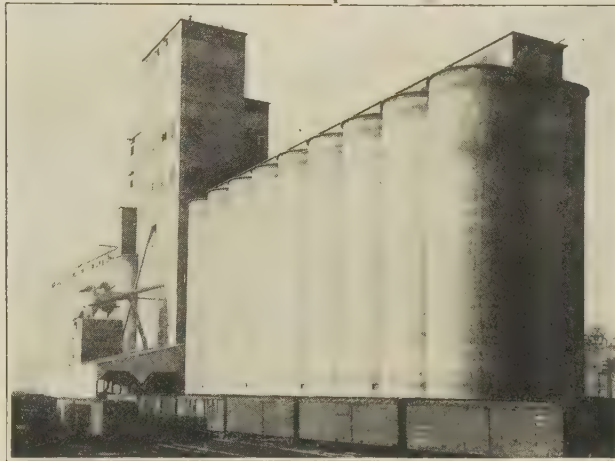


# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

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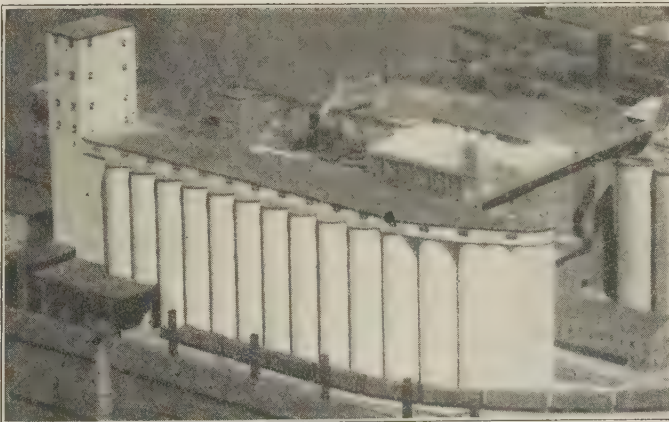
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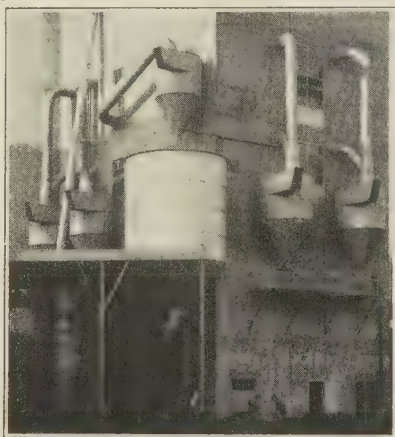
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1929—Tit for Tat—1931



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**WANT TO LEASE** or buy for spot cash an elevator in the vicinity of the counties of Tippecanoe, Benton and Warren in Indiana. Please give particulars in first letter. P. O. Box 68, Sharpsville, Indiana.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**ILLINOIS**—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**FLOUR & FEED GRINDING** Plant for sale; complete 25-bbl. midget Jay-Bee Hammer Mill and corn meal outfit. Electric power. Located in best farming section of state. Write Imperial Roller Mill, Bettsville, O.

**IOWA**—An unusual opportunity to buy one or four line yards in northwestern part of state. Priced to sell. Handle grain, coal, lumber and implements. Address 67S5 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

## FEED MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**NEW YORK**—Feed Mill and 10,000 bus. elevator for sale to close estate. Good business in prosperous community; located on NYC R. R. Small down payment. Address Citizens State Bank Real Estate Agency, Lyndonville, N. Y.

**Business failures** as reported by Bradstreets were fewer in July than in any other month this year.

**Soy bean flour** is being manufactured under a patented process by the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., Decatur, Ill.

**Trucks** suspected of violating the new law covering maximum length and weight will be halted on important highways leading into Pennsylvania.

**The Farm Board** would be put under control of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture under a bill Senator Reed of Pennsylvania is preparing to introduce.

**Corn borer** quarantine regulations in New Jersey have been amended removing from the two generation regulated area that part of Hudson County heretofore included.

**Wheat** is being accepted at 75c per bushel, Chicago billing, December delivery by the International Harvester Co., as one-half payment on certain specified wheat machinery.

**Grasshoppers** in South Dakota and Nebraska have developed into the flying stage, threatening destruction to a wider area. The remedy is poisoned bran, which should be distributed immediately when the insects have alighted in a field.

**The agricultural service** department com'lite of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held a meeting at Washington Aug. 20 to consider suggestions for recommendation to the Chamber for action, with regard to farm relief legislation.

**At Leith, Scotland**, the Dock Commissioners will consider tenders for the construction of a grain warehouse to replace the one burned. A. H. Roberts, superintendent, is endeavoring to obtain a large grant for new equipment for the conveyance and discharge of grain.



**HELP WANTED**

**EXPERIENCED MANAGER** wanted for country elevator. Also, sell lumber, coal, building supplies. State full information, salary, references first letter. Only local N. Ill. men considered. Address 67R6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SITUATION WANTED**

**POSITION WANTED** in grain, feed, or seed business. Purdue University Graduate. Trained in accountancy. Age 25 years. Address Box 101, Greenwood, Ind.

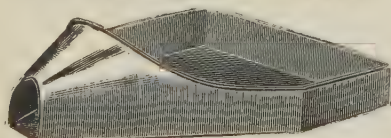
**EXPERIENCED Elevator Manager** wants position as manager of elevator. Now manager of Englewood Co-op. Good references. Address E. R. Norton, Englewood, Kans.

**WANT WORK** as bookkeeper in elevator or feed store; eleven years experience at book-keeping and other clerical work. Thirty years of age; references. Write John C. Coggeshall, Carlos, Indiana.

**POSITION WANTED** as superintendent of terminal or mill elevator; 15 years actual experience blending and operating terminal elevator; am familiar with all feed and elevator machinery. Can go anywhere. Best of refs. Write 67Q8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANT ADS WORK WONDERS**

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

**SAMPLE PANS**

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

**HAY****HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE**

Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold  
Write for Prices

John Devlin Hay Company  
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**BARGAINS**—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

**FOR QUICK DISPOSAL**—Howe continuous 7 bu. automatic dump scale for sale; in splendid condition. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Missouri.

**SCALES FOR SALE**—Richardson and Fairbanks-Morse 4, 6, 8 and 15 bushel. Excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**SECOND HAND** scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of *GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS* Consolidated.

**SCALES WANTED**

**WILL BUY** used Fairbanks Morse or Howe 10 or 15 ton truck scale, type registering beam, if in good condition. Write Urmston Elevators Inc., Anderson, Ind.

**MOTOR SERVICE**

**ELECTRIC MOTORS** repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

**MOTORS FOR SALE****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**MOTOR BARGAINS**

One  $1\frac{1}{2}$  h.p. Howell Motor, almost new; one 7 h.p. Howell Motor, 440 voltage, almost new; one 30 h.p. Fairbanks, Morse Motor, 370 voltage. All motors in excellent condition. Three phase, 25 cycle. Someone will get a bargain. Metamora Elevator Co., Metamora, O.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**

Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of *Grain & Feed Journals*—the medium for power bargains.

**Receiving Books For Grain Buyers**

**Duplicating Contract Book**, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ , and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size  $12 \times 12$  inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.

Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**NUMBER ONE** Miracle Ace Hammer Mill for sale. Reason for selling—buying a larger mill. Write Vevay Flour Mills, Vevay, Ind.

**BARGAINS**—Truck Dump, Truck and Loading Scales, Feed Mill Mixer and Sheller all O. K. Freeland Farm Supply, West Point, Ind.

**AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER**, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**JACOBSON HAMMER MILL** for sale; practically new; 16-d; 20-h.p., direct connected, plus starter, fuse blocks, wiring, ammeter, etc. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

**BATCH MIXERS**. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

**SROUT, WALDRON & CO.**  
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

A bill to make the successive planting of acreage to cotton a misdemeanor has been reported favorably by a com'te of the Texas state senate. It would help more if the Texas Legislature would appeal to Congress to abolish the Farm Board.

The Chinese government on Aug. 17 asked the United States government if it had any wheat available for sale on long term credits for relief in flooded districts. The Farm Board on Aug. 20 replied offering to sell 15,000,000 bus. on credit.

Corn, which has been entering Canada free, is paying a duty of 25c per bushel since Aug. 1, except when used for distillation or the manufacture of starch or cereal products. A reaction to our high import duties levied on Canadian products shipped into U. S.

The Farm Board has been a costly futility and apparently the smash is yet to come. All the government has succeeded in doing has been to guarantee that when it does come it will be bigger and sadder than it otherwise would have been.—Chicago Tribune.

Two bushels of wheat, the weight of the bride, were accepted as a wedding fee by a justice of the peace near Oakley, Kan., who performed the ceremony in a wheatfield for Miss Cleo Wurst and Edgar Smith of Russell Springs. The Farm Board was not invited.

When the government goes into business it lays a tax on everybody else in that business and uses the money that it collects from its competitors to establish a monopoly and drive them out of business. No one can compete. When the government really starts into a line of business, that door of opportunity is closed to the people. It has always been an American ideal that the door of opportunity should remain open.—Calvin Coolidge.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**REAL BARGAINS**—One 8 duct Hall Distributor and one 4 bushel Richardson Scale for sale. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**A BARGAIN**—One J-B Hammer Mill for sale complete with screens. Brand new; never been uncrated. Good reason for selling. Will sell at big discount. Farmers Elevator Co., Hawkeye, Ia.

**PULLEYS**. Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

## FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

**FOR QUICK SALE**—One 24 inch Bauer Attrition Mill for sale with two 20-h.p. motors, direct connected, rebuilt and in good condition. Priced low. Address 67R10. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

**NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE**  
Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26½' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

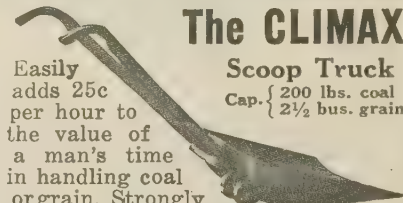
## MACHINES WANTED

**MACHINERY FOR 250 bbl. Mill** wanted. Must be in A1 condition and priced right. Plansifter, Allis or Wolf preferred. Address Box 193, Stratford, Texas.

**CLIPPER GRAIN CLEANER** wanted with step pulley—No. 9 or No. 39. Must be cheap and in good condition, with a full set of screens. Pollock Grain Company, Middle Point, Ohio.

## WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.



**The CLIMAX**

**Scoop Truck**

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service.

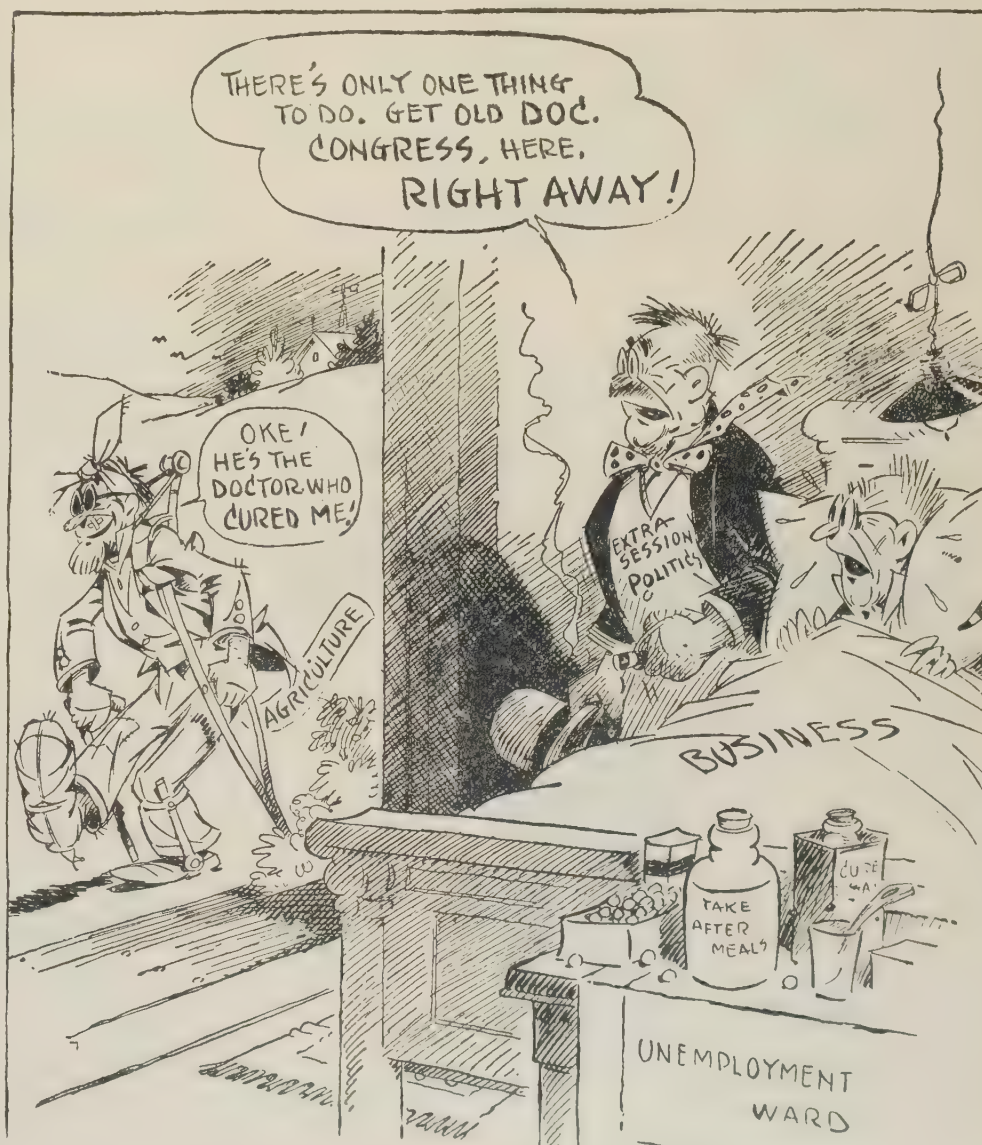
Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory

**DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.**

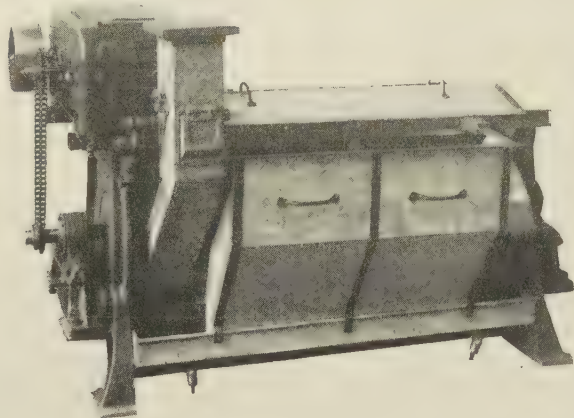
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

## Well Recommended



From Kansas City Journal





*Here is the new*  
**VARIABLE SPEED WASHER**

An improved, more flexible, more practical washer that will make money for you.

With it you can easily clean smutty wheat and musty oats or barley without danger of it being tagged "Washed" or "Treated."

It can be instantly adjusted to give just the kind of cleaning action required by each different type or variety of grain you want to handle.

Write for details

**THE WOLF COMPANY**  
65 Commerce Street, Chambersburg, Pa.



For slight additional premium  
this kind of a loss and others  
caused by aircraft or motor  
truck may be included under  
your fire insurance in the

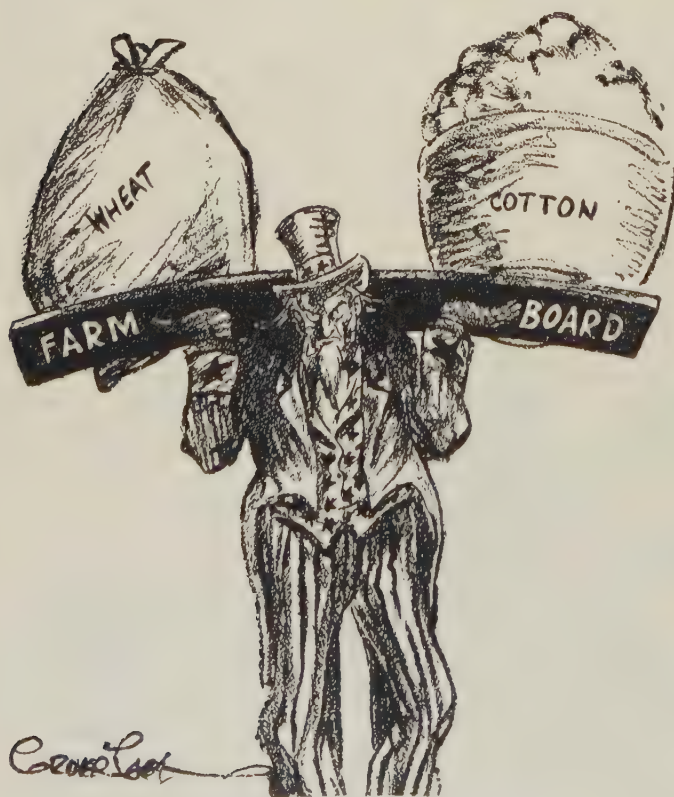
## MILL MUTUALS

*Write Your Insurance Company  
Or Agency for Particulars, or Address*

### MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 E. Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

The Peddler



### 1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.  
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

### Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

## Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

From Louisville Courier-Journal



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1931

KNOWING OPERATING costs is always cited by successful dealers as the paramount consideration upon which the conduct of any business is dependent if it survives.

WHEAT receipts at North American primary markets do not disclose a firm resolve on the part of farmers and country shippers to rush the grain to market in utter disregard of the prevailing prices.

"WE FORGET to advertise to the farmer the tremendous value of pure, high-germinating seed," said Roland Tesch, of Chilton, Wis., before the recent state Seed Council. Cheap seeds are costly at any price, and pure, high-germinating seed is cheapest in the long run.

FEEDING metal into the mill of Thompson's elevator at Bryant, S. D., recently started a fire which would have quickly destroyed the elevator but for the vigilance of the owner who made effective use of a handy fire extinguisher and organized a hustling bucket brigade, so when the fire department arrived nothing remained for it to do.

BY YIELDING to the ultimatum of the Farmers National Grain Corporation that it turn over its grain to the Farmers National the Northwest Ass'n simply transfers the fight to the halls of Congress.

REPORTS from many different sections continue to tell of holding wheat by elevator operators and their farmer patrons. This practice helps to support the market and prevents transportation facilities being paralyzed by congestion of grain laden cars.

POOLS feed at the public crib thru the medium of commissions from the Farm Board and its subsidiary, the Farmers National Grain Corporation. In the case of the North Pacific Grain Growers Pool \$48,564 of the first year's alleged profits of \$117,500 came from commissions credited by the Farmers National.

WHILE SALES OF MIXED feeds in middle western states have slipped backward during the past year, sales of high protein supplements and other concentrate ingredients have shown a steady gain, and with the increase in pig farrowings, and expansion of the poultry industry, the manufacturers of such supplements are anticipating good business thru the fall and winter months.

FEED MANUFACTURERS selling dealers customers are not confined to the so-called central west. The practice has been complained of at many of the annual conventions held this year and several leaders have pressed the membership to start a boycott. California dealers are bothered with mills selling the dealer and the dealer's customers too. Some mills deliberately sell "price-cutters."

THE FAILURE of another Northwest grain commission firm making it a practice to loan money to interior elevator operators again calls attention to the bad practice of overloaning. While advances may be made safely on grain to nearly its full market value, terminal market merchants should refrain from financing the building operations, unless the loan is covered by a marketable real estate mortgage.

SELLING SIDE-LINE merchandise below cost to injure competitors or as leaders for bringing in new customers, or for the fun of doing business, is a practice not often indulged among the elevators, but the practice should be frowned upon whenever it does appear. There is not enough profit in the grain business to assume the risks of certain loss when it only means that competitors will play the game in the same way.

TIMES ARE RIPE for the collection agency racket. Some collection agencies perform a genuine service, and are commendable for the handling of delinquent and old accounts. Others are schemes for taking the cream from a feed or grain man's past due accounts without work on those that are more difficult, and should be carefully investigated before being entrusted with collection of monies in the name of the merchant.

WHEN you see a car leaking grain in transit send us the essential particulars for free publication in our department devoted to "Leaking in Transit." It may help your best friend to authenticate his claim for loss.

AN INDISCREET worker in an elevator at Ingalls, Kan., recently climbed into a hoppers bin whose outlet was clogged with rubbish. As quick as he removed the trash the wheat enveloped him completely. By the quick work of Manager L. O. Webb and his assistant a hole was cut in the side of the bin, the unconscious man pulled out and soon resuscitated. All praise to the cool heads and quick hands who saved the life of their fellow worker.

THE U. S. TREASURY DEFICIT climbed to \$396,365,000 Sept. 2, having been aided in its ascent by the Farm Board's expenditures of \$62,525,743 during July and August, leading the chairman of the appropriations com'te when asked about increased expenditures for the Farm Board to voice the thoughts of grain dealers and taxpayers with the exclamation, "I don't know. I think we had all better begin praying now and watching for deliverance."

TAKING ON MORE SIDELINES often increases sales with only a slight increase in overhead, writes a Petaluma, California, dealer as his method of increasing his income. He is getting along by carrying about 40 per cent of normal stock, and purchasing slow-moving merchandise in small quantities. This brings down his overhead and his helpers are now more efficient as they often make two or more sales to one customer from the broadened lines. Rapid turn-over and efficient buying helps income to mount quicker.

"NEW FEED MILL in operation," is reported time after time from all sections of the diversified agricultural areas, demonstrating the disposition of farmers to have their feeds prepared at the elevator close to home, utilizing grain from their own fields instead of that coming thru the channels of trade. Grain dealers have been quick to take advantage of their opportunities for building up a profitable business that means a saving to the farmers. Testimony to this is found in the number of feed grinders and mixers that are steadily being installed.

GRAIN DEALERS who have feared the octopus of large-scale farming would swallow their business in communities where it is practiced, may take heart in a report issued by the Agricultural Service Department, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that concludes: "Taken as a group the large-scale farms have been no more, nor any less, successful than the average of family-size farms. Furthermore there are fully as great variations in efficiency among the large farms as has been found in numerous surveys of family size farms. It appears then that more incorporation or organization of farming enterprises on a large scale will not automatically solve the problems of the agricultural industry."



THIEVES continue to break into grain offices and elevators and make away with any property which can be turned into cash, so it behooves grain dealers everywhere to exercise extreme caution this winter to protect their property. Our news columns recently have contained an unusual number of reports of burglaries.

"GRAND OPENING." An enterprising feed miller of Cambridge City, Ind., as is noted elsewhere in this number, recently held a grand opening and a banquet on the occasion of starting his new feed grinding equipment and doubtless found the advertising value of his forceful announcement of his additional facilities to serve the community a profitable investment. The elevator man who installs new machinery of any kind that will enable him better to serve his community, owes it to his prospective patrons to let them know of his improvements and thereby save them the expense of driving many miles away to get service which may be obtained right at home. Advertising the grand opening of a new feed mill or any other new department which will enable the grain merchant to render a new or improved service to his community is well worth the importance gained through "a grand opening."

### Truckers Cutting Out Grain Dealers

Good roads, light license fees and the increased general and minimum rates on corn has given encouragement to truckers who find it profitable to go into communities where the crop is good, buy direct from the farmers, transport their purchases to the feeding sections and drought stricken areas and resell at excessive margins.

This practice has become prevalent back and forth across the Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota states lines, and was the theme of a meeting of elevator managers from 21 towns in northwestern Iowa and southern Minnesota that met in Sheldon, Ia., recently.

This meeting brought out that truckers, familiarizing themselves with grain prices, were in a position to take advantage of both the farmer and the feeder, particularly the feeder with whom they contract sale of their purchases.

The practice recalls one very similar that existed a year ago between sections in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. The truckers dodged back and forth along back highways to avoid the federal inspectors who were enforcing the corn borer quarantine, and the purchaser could never be sure he was getting the kind of corn he contracted, nor that his fields would not become infested with corn borers. The same truckers passed a large number of worthless checks that soon created distrust on the part of sellers and caused them to return to the elevators with the grain they had for sale.

The haphazard methods, the difficulty of chasing down irresponsible check passers, the lack of dependable grading, soon discourages the practice, as it has in the Ohio-Indiana territory.

### Building Activity in the Grain Elevator Line

The cost of erecting new and improving old grain elevators has declined to such a marked degree this year, many far-sighted dealers have made long needed improvements and as a direct result are able to handle their business more efficiently and expeditiously than ever.

Those who have any doubt about the building line should peruse the news columns of the Grain & Feed Journals, published so far this year. A careful survey of the first 14 numbers gives the most encouraging result reflected by the following:

#### REPORTED IN GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS FIRST 7 MONTHS OF 1931:

New Grain Elevators	
Arkansas (rice) . . . . .	1
California . . . . .	2
Canada . . . . .	3
Colorado . . . . .	1
Illinois . . . . .	6
Indiana . . . . .	5
Iowa . . . . .	8
Kansas . . . . .	33
Michigan . . . . .	2
Minnesota . . . . .	4
Missouri . . . . .	6
Montana . . . . .	1
Nebraska . . . . .	11
New Jer. (yeast). . . . .	1
New Mex. . . . .	1
New York . . . . .	1
North Dak. . . . .	9
Ohio . . . . .	3
Oklahoma . . . . .	10
Pacific N. W. . . . .	6
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
South Dak. . . . .	4
Texas . . . . .	25
Total Elevators. . . . .	144

Improvements	
Remodeled or Enlarged. . . . .	77
Overhauled . . . . .	29
Magnetic Separators installed. . . . .	70
Truck Dumps installed. . . . .	66
Scales installed. . . . .	62
Complete Electrification . . . . .	18
Sweet Feed Systems installed. . . . .	45
Feed Machines installed. . . . .	168
All Other Equipment installed. . . . .	145
General Repairs . . . . .	110
Oil Stations installed. . . . .	12
Coal Sheds Built. . . . .	10

Many other elevators were burned and will be rebuilt as soon as their owners are convinced the Farm Board will stick to its announced intention of buying no more wheat or cotton. The many ludicrous blunders of the Farm Board has brot so much grief to the farmers of the land that the conviction is rapidly gaining ground both in and out of Congress that this burdensome band of meddling racketeers is done, and that no more money will be appropriated for its non-revolving fund.

The cost of building grain elevators has declined from 15 to 25% as is shown by the letters of prominent elevator engineers published elsewhere in this number, so those who take advantage of existing low costs and build now will get a better elevator with a smaller capital investment.

The building of hard roads and the adoption of the combine and larger trucks has made all of the old time country elevators with their small scales, receiving sinks, legs and bins obsolete. They are entirely too slow and can not compete with the fast modern elevator for the grain of the farmer who is in a hurry to unload and get back home.

So too the old time terminal elevator with its small receiving sinks and legs can not

compete with the up-to-date car dumper house unloading 7 to 10 large capacity cars per hour with the employment of two men. Machinery can be depended upon to work to maximum capacity 24 hours a day whenever it is needed and at a minimum cost per bushel.

So much improvement in service as well as reduction in operating cost is obtained thru the adoption of modern elevator facilities, the procrastinators who have turned a deaf ear to progress for the last five years must soon yield to the urgent demand for improved facilities and build new modern grain elevators or, improve at even greater cost, obsolete elevators they are now operating at a ridiculously high cost per bushel.

### Farm Board Discrimination Against Co-operative Elevators

The narrow and pool-minded method by which the Farm Board has sought to administer the Agricultural Marketing Act is disgusting to every grain grower who believes in American principles of freedom in business. The law contemplates the loaning of funds to every legitimate co-operative with the usual safeguards as to security. But the Farm Board ignores the law and asks that the co-operatives surrender control of their grain to one single agency.

As long ago as Dec. 2 the Farmers Elevator General Com'te meeting at Chicago sensed the danger to the co-operative movement involved in the coercion whereby their local elevators would be dominated by the central marketing agency, and declared by resolution for an amendment to the Act "making it mandatory upon the Federal Farm Board to recognize with loans on grain any group of farmers elevators operating within any state and handling a minimum of 5,000,000 bus. annually, without a requirement by the Farm Board that the grain shipped from members of such regional shall be pooled when sold."

The same objection to federal coercion was voiced late in August by the President of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, the President of the Twin City Milk Producers Ass'n, the President of the Central Live Stock Co-operative and the President of the Minnesota Wool Pool, all of whom joined in a vigorous support of the contention of the Northwest Grain Ass'n.

Most emphatically the Milk Producers declared they did not want to be forced to become a part of a Milk Producers National Corporation. The presence of a Minnesota milk co-operator as a member of the Federal Farm Board has not blinded them to the folly of surrendering all control of their product to a remote central body having no interest or knowledge of local affairs.

THE DESIRE for development of new labor saving devices which will save time and money should receive extra impetus under present conditions. With everyone trying to cut costs they should be in a frame of mind for ready acceptance of the sort of equipment that will do this for them.



# Country Merchants Should Help Farmers

We know everyone in any way affected by the blundering practices of the Federal Farm Board will be delighted to know that the cartoons reproduced in this number from newspapers in different sections of the land are but a faint reflection of a large number recently received. Even the politicians are now throwing rocks at the "fool Farm Board." It does not seem to have one friend left outside of the racketeers who promoted it or the sap suckers who live on it.

Each day's news brings us more and more emphatic expressions of disapproval from farmers who have suffered severely from the Farm Board's blundering tactics. Western wheat growers and Southern cotton growers are most bitter in their denunciations of the Farm Board, probably because they have suffered greater loss because of Farm Board operations than any other class of citizens. The milk producers, the creamery operators and the rice growers have also suffered, but nothing in comparison with the direct injury caused wheat and cotton growers.

The editorial writers of the land as well as the cartoonists, are active in painting dismal pictures of the Farm Board's most distressing failure and there seems no reason why every country merchant whose own selfish interest as well as his deep sympathy for his farmer patrons should stimulate his active campaign for better prices for all farm products and complete relief from the depressing influence of the Farm Board's enormous stocks of wheat and cotton which have helped to destroy the purchasing power of all growers.

Country merchants should be a unit in any campaign to bring about a repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and a discharge for the Farm Board. There is no good rea-

son why every country grain merchant should not come out in the open and fight the Farm Board with all his force, still he might be suspected of being controlled solely by selfish motives and thus weaken the campaign, but all other merchants who will profit by better prices for farmers in increased sales, have no reason for hesitating to enlist their services in an active campaign to crystallize the sentiments of the farmers of every community in a protest and petition to their representatives in both houses of Congress.

We believe that any definite action taken now and presented to members of both houses before they depart for Washington will result in much prompter action by Congress than if the sufferers wait until Congress has convened. With the hope that we may be of some help to country merchants who are willing to work for repeal, we present the protest and petition given below. Each Congressional District should be handled independently of every other, because the Congressman from that district will give close attention to the wishes of the people of his district.

SINCE MIXED CORN always takes a discount under either white or yellow it would be a good plan for the country elevator operators to encourage their patrons to raise a pure strain of either color and to confine themselves to that color. Of course there is the difficulty of pollen from one color being carried by the wind to a field of the opposite color. But this is of greatest difficulty around the edge of the field. If care were taken to keep the pure colored ears separate from the other a better price could be obtained.

To the Hon. \_\_\_\_\_

The Agricultural Marketing Act which was enacted by Congress in March, 1929, for the avowed purpose of giving relief to depressed agriculture has proved such a distressing failure, we the undersigned citizens of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby protest against the appropriation of any more money by Congress for the revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board or for the expenses of the Farm Board, and we petition you as our representative in Congress to make every endeavor to obtain the prompt repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the complete retirement of the Federal Farm Board from all of its merchandising activities in its so-called marketing of agricultural products. The piling up of surplus stocks of wheat and cotton in the public show windows has driven buyers from our markets and depressed prices to the lowest figures in eighty years.

## Elevator Operator Not Liable for Injury Due to Defective Coopering of Car

The Union Terminal Railway Co., at St. Joseph, Mo., coopered a car for grain loading by the St. Joseph Public Elevator Co., one hole in the car floor being covered by a box 12 or 14 ins. square, made of pine lumber, toe-nailed to the floor, with the open side of the box down and standing 6 to 8 ins. high from the floor of the car.

The loaded car was moved from the elevator to the mill of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., where Geo. Allen operated the power shovel in the car to unload. The shovel struck the obstruction and threw him. He had sharp pains in the back and groin, but did not call a doctor and went back to work next day. Two years and nine months after the accident he consulted a physician for the first time and learned that the arthritis from which he was suffering may have been due to the injury.

The court gave judgment for the defendant Larabee Flour Mills Co., but later granted Allen a new trial. The Supreme Court of Missouri on June 24, 1931, reversed the decision because in the trial Allen had not alleged the custom was for the owner of grain to inspect cars before loading. As to this the Supreme Court said:

The theory that the milling corporation is liable because it violated a duty created by a local custom, thereby taking the case from under the operation of the general rule of law hereinbefore stated and which would otherwise apply, is presented for the first time in this court. Such custom was not pleaded, the case was not tried on such theory, and plaintiff's instructions did not submit that theory to the jury. Plaintiff's testimony as to a local custom does not show how long the alleged custom had existed prior to plaintiff's alleged injury; that it prevailed at the time plaintiff was injured; that either plaintiff or the milling corporation had knowledge of such custom prior to or at that time; that the plaintiff relied thereon; or that the milling corporation had prior thereto followed or observed such custom. The petition does not charge a duty on the part of the master arising out of a local custom and its violation to make the master liable. It nowhere charges that there was a duty resting upon the milling corporation to inspect or cause cars to be inspected at the point of loading and before same were loaded by virtue of an established local custom. In *Kirkland v. Bixby*, 282 Mo. 462, 222 S. W. 462, 464; this court says: "If the duty arises from a custom, or usage, the custom or usage should be pleaded, and, if not pleaded, no evidence of a custom is admissible"; and "the local usage should be pleaded, if such local usage is relied upon to take the case out of the usual rules of law." The local custom or usage which respondent refers to in his brief as taking this case out of and from under the general rules of law applicable thereto was neither pleaded nor proven.—40 S. W. Rep. (2d) 597.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

**C. B. & Q. 102210**, going east thru Chester, Neb., on Aug. 24, was leaking a good sized stream of wheat thru the floor over the drawbar.—E. L. Brown, Brown Lumber Co.

**Pa 539,557** passed thru Snow Hill, Ind., on the evening of July 15, leaking.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester.

**P. R. R. 51715** passed thru Bicknell, Ind., July 14, leaking soft wheat at the door very badly.—O. L. Barr.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Why the Excessive Freight Rate?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Two years ago we were able to ship corn at a 15-cent rate from Blencoe, Ia., to Pilger, Neb., but now we are asked a 22-cent rate. This altho the Minneapolis rate is 21½¢ and the Omaha rate 11½¢, a reduction from 14¢.

Why should there be such a difference?—Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, Pilger, Neb.

**Ans.:** Formerly the grain moved on a thru rate from Blencoe to Pilger, but now the traffic must pay the combination of locals, which is higher. The minimum into Omaha is 10¢, which, added to the rate out of Omaha, makes 21½ cents. When train crew wages are reduced freight rates may come down.

### Millers Protest Brazilian Wheat Sale by Farm Board

The Millers National Federation on Sept. 1 sent the following telegram to President Hoover:

The Brazilian embassy has announced an embargo on all flour imported into Brazil for a period of eighteen months, thus destroying at one stroke the good will of an American flour trade built up over a score of years. It also gives no consideration to unfilled contracts.

American millers, despite advance in tariffs in many of their markets resulting in curtailment of their export trade, are striving to retain their employees during present depression and co-operate with the administration's unemployment program. In turn American millers need and expect consideration and protection by the government and its agencies.

This Brazilian embargo, which is the result of Farm Board barter of American wheat for Brazilian coffee, will result in unemployment in those mills shipping to that market as well as the many industries dependent upon milling for their livelihood. It is inconceivable that the American government or its agencies would sanction the destruction of American business and further contribute to unemployment.

### Doing Storage Business Without License?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* For the past year we have been making a charge of one cent per bushel per month on grain left by customers in our warehouse. We do not issue warehouse receipts nor have a written contract with our customers. Is it necessary for us to have a license to do this? If so, what steps are necessary to be taken to secure a license?—Geo. S. Ross.

**Ans.:** One who mixes the grain of different owners becomes a public warehouseman of Class B in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants, under the law of Illinois, and should give a receipt. But in the absence of any deputy grain inspector for that county the Illinois Commerce Commission takes no notice of the business, which can continue without a license.

If any disagreement should arise, however, the court will hold the dealer so operating to be a "bailee for hire" and liable in damages for any negligence in caring for the stored wheat. The dealer so operating is not a guarantor or an insurer of the condition or quality of the grain but must use ordinary care to prevent loss by fire or otherwise.

Issuance of a receipt therefore, imposes really no liability additional to that existing under the common law, but is a record of the transaction of benefit to the farmer and dealer both.

### Illinois Thresher's Lien

*Grain & Feed Journals:* It is our understanding that a thresherman must give due notice of a lien against a lot of grain before it is paid for by the grain buyer. Must such notice be written or may it be oral?

One of our tenant farmers had two pieces of grain threshed and sold the crop from one without satisfying the thresherman. The yield from the other was put in store on the farm. Now both the thresherman and the landlord are fighting about it. The grain will not bring enough to pay both. Who has prior right?—C. E. Wescott, Farmers Grain Co., Sheffield, Ill.

**Ans.:** Threshing is essential to the production of the crop and is as much for the benefit of the landlord as the tenant, so that the statutory lien of the thresherman should come ahead of that of the landlord. This was recognized in the laws of Oregon, under section 10232, providing that thresher's lien has priority over all others except liens for labor. Altho few states expressly give preference to thresher's liens the courts probably would allow preference when the state law allows a lien to the thresher, as in Illinois.

In Illinois the thresher's lien notice to the grain buyer must be in writing, as the law specifically so provides.

In states having thresher's lien laws the grain buyer should be safe in deducting from the amount paid the landlord the sum paid to or reserved for the thresherman.

### Liability for Unpaid Draft

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Our bank accepted the collection of a \$15 draft and gave us credit for same.

In the ordinary handling, after the draft is paid, they charge our account back with interest and collection charge, if any.

In this case the draft was paid by the Amendt Milling Co. on Aug. 14 and the Monroe Bank sent a check to the First National Trust and Savings Bank, here at Port Huron, for \$14.75 drawn on a Toledo bank.

In the meanwhile the Toledo bank failed and the check is returned unpaid. Our bank then sends the check back to the Monroe Bank and asks them to send a check on Detroit or New York.

In the meanwhile the State Banking Commissioner, as of Aug. 27 closes the Monroe Bank.

There is a discrepancy there between Aug. 14 and Aug. 27, of thirteen days.

Where lies the liability?—Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

**Ans.:** Drawee is not liable, having paid the amount to the drawer's authorized collector.

The Port Huron bank is not liable, having carried out instructions, and having taken the draft for collection and not acquiring it by purchase without recourse.

The Toledo bank is not liable, having failed before getting the check on its books.

The Monroe bank is liable if the drawee paid cash for the draft, thereby augmenting the bank's assets.

As considerable time elapsed between Aug. 6 and Aug. 27 there may have been negligent delay on the part of some party, particularly after Aug. 14 in presentation of the check. If the Port Huron bank held the check more than three days it is liable.

Unless some such special liability is established the Port Huron bank has a claim as an ordinary creditor against the Monroe bank for the benefit of drawer.

### Farmers Ask to Buy Farm Board Wheat on Credit

Wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest recognizing that the unstable Chinese Government which was offered Farm Board wheat on long term credit would immediately turn the grain into cash and forget about its indebtedness to the Farm Board have demanded that the surplus wheat be offered them on the same terms. Their plan is to take all of the Farm Board wheat on credit and refrain from planting any wheat next year in Idaho, Oregon or Washington, thereby boosting the price to consumers. In the fall of '32 they will sell the wheat purchased and pay what is due the Farm Board for its great surplus which is now hanging over the market. This is no joke.

Wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest are up in arms against the Farm Board's policies and insist that their plan of disposing of the burdensome surplus will not only reduce the 1932 production, but will swell the price so that they can make money on their purchase of Farm Board wheat, whereas this year they have lost on every bushel produced.

While the plan if carried out to the letter by all of the wheat growers of the Inland Empire would no doubt, help to relieve the congestion in the market, it would result in many farmers of the Inland Empire surreptitiously increasing their acreage sown to wheat, and farmers elsewhere would increase their acreage hoping to make up the deficiency caused by reduction of acreage in the Pacific Northwest. While this plan for unloading the Farm Board surplus would not relieve the starving Chinese this year, it might bring some relief to the wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest next year.

### New Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago

A businesslike administration of the affairs of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department is expected from the new chief, Andrew C. Metzger, just appointed to that office by Governor Emmerson.

Mr. Metzger has proved his executive ability in the management of the extensive plumbing contracting business of Walsh & Metzger, Inc., at Chicago. He has had sufficient public spirit to identify himself in the uplift of ward politics by accepting the position of committeeman of the Republican party for the 8th ward in which he resides.



Andrew C. Metzger  
Chicago, Ill.



# Decline in Cost of Building Grain Elevators

## Building Materials at Cost of Production

Minneapolis, Minn.—There is no doubt that the cost of building is, at the moment, considerably lower than it has been for a number of years. Direct comparisons of building units are not feasible, because of variation in location and kind. It is certain, however, that building materials are being sold at very close to the cost of production, and in some cases for less than that, and labor is relatively efficient and in some localities lower in per hour cost.

Those not altogether familiar with the making up of cost estimates, and who are not in possession of accurate cost data from construction projects, are very likely to feel that costs should be much lower than is actually possible. While butter was 50c a pound two years ago, and you can buy it for 25c now, that is not exactly a compelling reason why 25c storage can now be built for 12½c. Many of the important costs of elevator construction have undergone little change—not nearly so much change as the cost of grain. It is wise to consider that if 30% of the things which go into a grain elevator have been reduced in cost 33⅓%, that is only a 10% reduction on the whole cost.

Certainly anyone who needs to build or remodel a grain elevator will not find a more opportune time in point of cost than the present.—Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., By D. B. Fegles, Pres.

## Building Materials 16 to 18% Less

Minneapolis, Minn.—It is quite obvious that costs are below 1929 levels on materials going into the construction of an elevator. With few exceptions they are from 16 to 18% less than in 1929.

There are a few items such as belting, motors, etc., being held at very close to the 1928 and 1929 prices, and are not in line with the general reduction in cost of other materials.

We do not believe that the cost of materials alone can affect or stimulate the building of grain elevators, or the improving of old or obsolete elevators. The principal element considered in the construction of new work and in making improvements is the grain marketing conditions and the possibility of making the investment a paying one. Most improvements and new construction go hand in hand with the higher prices of materials, all being based on good business.

As a general rule when conditions are right and it can be seen that the grain business can be handled with a profit the grain men do not hesitate to fit themselves with the proper equipment to carry on their business. The price of the article at that time if submitted to them on a fair basis does not in any way affect their interest in going ahead. On the other hand, with disturbing factors affecting their business there is no price at which they will build or remodel. We do not believe that cost of materials and labor are anywhere near first considerations in the milling and grain elevator field.—McKenzie-Hague Co., By F. L. Hague, Mgr.

## Now Is the Time to Take Advantage of Low Costs

Chicago, Ill.—Whether we have reached the bottom of the depression and are now on the upward climb is a most discussed subject these days in all classes of business, and in spite of the analysis there is no definite answer. At any rate it seems to be the consensus of opinion that we have at least

reached the bottom and the upturn is just around the corner, if not already here. We generally discover, quite some time after the change has taken place, that business has moved from one cycle to the other.

What business improvements may develop this fall and winter probably will not be startling in their proportions, but many businesses are getting prepared to meet a prosperous 1932.

Statistics show that prosperity depends to a great extent on the activity in the building trade, and as building for the past two years has not kept pace with the normal needs of the country it is an easy matter to visualize much activity in that line next season. The present status of the building material markets is such that a very marked reduction in the cost of building is seen. There has not been a marked reduction in the wages of labor, yet the increased efficiency of the workmen, which is no doubt due to the competition for the jobs available, is fully equal to a 25% reduction.

Unquestionably now is the time to make repairs, improvements or additions from the standpoint of cost as it can safely be estimated from 15% to 20% lower than two years ago—and in some cases more than 25% lower. As soon as building demands increase there is bound to be a stiffening in prices of commodities and a lessening of labor efficiency, which will result in increasing the cost of building.

Those who wish to take advantage of the present low cost and be prepared to participate immediately in the inevitable return of prosperity should give serious consideration to their problems right now instead of waiting until the more foresighted fellows have beaten them to their opportunities.—James Stewart Corporation, By H. G. Onstad, Gen'l Mgr.

## Cost of Elevator Construction 20 to 25% Less

Kansas City, Mo.—Recently we have made accurate comparisons of present costs of grain elevator construction as compared with buildings constructed under our supervision in the past. In one case we find that reinforced concrete grain storage including pile foundation, electric light and power wiring, and all machinery and equipment can be built today at a cost of 22½% under the cost in May, 1928. In the above comparison if we omit the pile foundation and compare only the cost of the building construction and the electric light and power wiring and machinery and equipment, we find that the cost today would be 26½% under May, 1928.

On another similar job, that is, concrete grain storage, where no piling was required, we find that the cost today is 20.6% under two years ago.

From the above and other information contained in comparisons we have made, we would say that in most cases concrete grain elevators and concrete grain storage complete can be built today at a cost between 20% and 25% under two and three years ago. In fact, this class of work can be done today at a lower cost than at any time since 1913 and 1914.

Whether or not pile foundations are required has a great deal to do with the relative costs today and in preceding years. There are many other items of cost that affect the comparison and these items will vary in different localities. Material prices, of course, come in this class and particularly union and non-union labor cause a wide variation.

We find that most mill and elevator owners today are alive to the conditions that affect the cost of mill and elevator work. Mostly they are willing to pay a reasonable fee to a competent engineer who can analyze the conditions affecting their particular work and give them an accurate estimate of cost before any construction contracts are let.—Horner & Wyatt, By O. H. Horner.

## Building Costs Cannot Go Lower

Minneapolis, Minn.—That the cost of building construction in most sections of the country has been thoroughly deflated, is so well understood that we can add very little to the already existing fund of information along this line. However, we would state briefly that from our experience in estimating the past year the cost of grain elevator construction at this time would be fully 10 to 15%, and in some instances 20%, below the cost in 1929.

It is well understood among the contractors that the present prices of form lumber are ruinously low for the producers—many mills not even getting back the cost of stumpage at present prices.

It is current information that the steel mills of the country are operating at only about 30% of normal capacity, and that present cement prices are so low that many mills are not at all anxious to contract further business at present prices.

With these things in mind, it should be apparent to all, that any positive indication of improvement in underlying economic conditions, which must come within a short time, is sure to result in a stiffening of material prices, and in some instances, in marked increases.

With reference to labor: wages have been pretty thoroughly deflated in most sections of the country, and in many places, are down to the minimum, which could be expected of working men trying to maintain the American Standard of living. The principal advantage of the present situation, however, from a standpoint of economy, is, that with the great amount of unemployment existing, it is possible to secure first-class men for all jobs and much more efficient work than under other conditions.

It is our unqualified opinion, that building prices in the Grain Elevator line cannot go appreciably lower than at present, and that any improvement in general conditions will immediately be reflected in increases in construction cost.—The Barnett & Record Co., J. H. Ravlin, Chief Engineer.

## One-half of Material Cost Is Freight

Chicago.—It has been our experience that the cost of building grain elevators is divided approximately one-third labor and two-thirds material. In towns where union wages do not prevail our experience has been that labor can be had at almost any price the contractor is willing to pay, but common decency limits this to a reduction under two years ago of approximately 25%. As a matter of fact, we are at present building a job in Toledo where we built a job two years ago, and in spite of the fact we could get the labor at almost any cost, we are paying a minimum equal to the same rate we paid on the former work. In general, however, the labor representing one-third the total cost of the job has been reduced 25%.

Of the material cost equal to two-thirds of the total cost 50% of this, or approximately one-third of the total cost is represented by freight, on which no reduction has occurred.



On the other hand, the cost of the material itself largely represented by cement and steel has been reduced anywhere from 25% to 50%. For example, the former price on cement at Toledo was \$2.09 per barrel net, whereas it is \$1.06 per barrel net today. Reinforcing steel, lumber, sand and stone have also been reduced, but not in such a large proportion. A general average reduction, therefore, for the material and freight item in a grain elevator representing two-thirds of the total cost is approximately 25%. This would indicate a total reduction of the cost of building grain elevators today as against building them in 1929, of around 16⅓%.

In addition, there are two other items which have materially reduced the cost of building today. The first is the increased efficiency which grain elevator contractors have obtained in building, thereby reducing the total cost an amount which cannot be measured but which is, nevertheless, a material reduction. The second is the apparent willingness of the grain elevator contractors to bid jobs with a smaller, or no margin of profit due to the scarcity of work. This reduction alone might amount to as high as 10% of the total cost of building, and while such practice is not conducive to increased prosperity, it is at least an important factor tending to put the cost of building grain elevators today down to a point where the company with courage enough to make an additional capital expenditure on its plant can buy the improvement at a cost which will probably not again be attained in the next ten years.—Macdonald Engineering Co., James W. Macdonald, Treas.

### Building Material and Labor Cheapest in Years

Omaha, Nebr.—Building materials and labor are the cheapest they have been for a number of years, which makes it possible to construct a grain elevator for a price that is surprising.

We would say roughly that the cost of building an elevator at the present time compared with two years ago is from ten to fifteen per cent cheaper. In comparison with the cost of labor and other materials we do not find however that machinery has experienced a decided drop in price.

We find that the far seeing Grain Dealer at the present time does not hesitate in going ahead and making the necessary changes in his plant and equipment due to the fact that he sees the advantage of doing his work at the prevailing prices.—R. M. Van Ness Construction Co.

### Elevator Construction Cost Down 20%

Chicago, Ill.—The cost of building today, as compared with two years ago, we find varies in different parts of the country. We would say that the average decrease in building cost is 20% accounted for about as follows: Cement, 30%; aggregates, 10%; lumber, 20%; steel, 25%.

Labor in most organized localities is steady at standard wage scales, but in unorganized localities is off on an average of 20 to 25%.

We regret very much to see local grain dealers take advantage of their own townspeople, on the wage situation, as it only reflects on themselves and other local business houses, in decreased purchasing power, and a lower standard of living in their community.

The Lord knows that rural mechanics and laborers' wages have not been excessive, considering loss of time, due to weather, spasmodic construction and other causes beyond their control.

It is, and has been our policy to use all

local labor available, or as much as we can or could use to advantage.

We look for an upward turn in material prices at any time, and believe cement and steel will lead in advancing their prices.—Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., P. F. McAllister, Sales Engineer.

### Cost of Elevator Construction 12½% Less

Minneapolis, Minn.—The main items entering into the cost of the construction of an elevator have been reduced considerably. However, there are some items on which there has either been no reduction or a very slight one. There has been a considerable reduction in cement, lumber, transmission machinery, such as pulleys, shafting, belting and buckets, sheet steel and reinforcing as well as labor. However, there has been no or very little reduction in such items as engines and scales, motors, dumps, etc., in the last year or year and a half. We estimate that the net cost of the construction of a new elevator is about 12½% less than that of a year and a half ago and if anyone is seriously considering the construction of an elevator or any other buildings incidental to the Grain Trade we feel that now is the time that they should go ahead with such improvements.—T. E. Ibberson Co., E. E. Ibberson, Pres.

### Farmers Losing Control of Elevators

As holders of the purse strings of the Government the Farmers National Grain Corporation is pursuing its relentless policy of depriving local farmers ass'ns of all control of their elevators.

The latest deal of this character is the approval Sept. 3 by the directors of the Illinois Grain Ass'n at Chicago of an operating contract whereby the elevators of the Ass'n will sell their grain thru the Farmers National, which takes over the entire assets of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, organized last year to handle the grain of members of the Ass'n.

The personnel of the Mid-West Corporation will be taken over as employees of the Farmers National.

The racketeers propose to run the business as suits their own interests, not the producers.

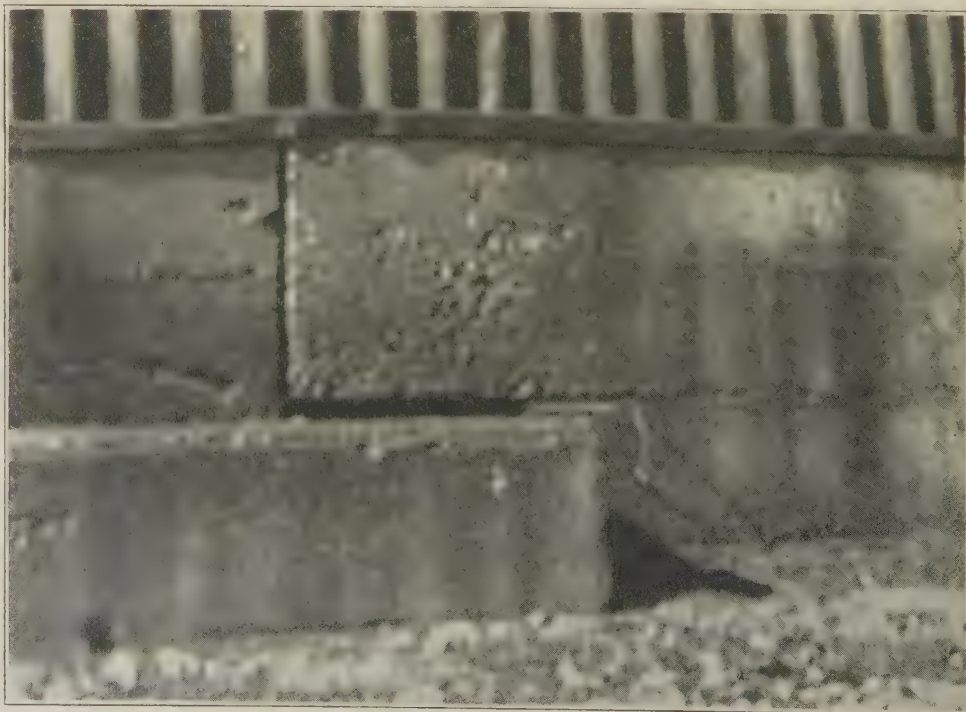
### The First Essential to a Desirable Elevator

BY J. F. YOUNGLOVE

In the early days of grain elevators, many plants were built on a foundation of railroad ties just as were the grain warehouses of flat house days, but as more and more elevators collapsed under the weight of a new crop or the rotting foundation gave way and spilled the elevator's contents all over the surrounding landscape, grain dealers generally came to realize the necessity of insisting on the installation of a heavy well built foundation before their new elevator was erected. Any grain dealer who permits his elevator to be erected on a foundation of railroad ties must be guided in the acceptance of such cheap construction by the fixed intention of an early sale of the new house. Wood, when laid on the ground will rot in a short time and permit an uneven settlement of the elevator, which is sure to throw the machinery out of plumb and cause fire because of friction, or cause a bursting out of bin walls.

Illustrated herewith is a concrete foundation laid on the grass without any excavation and without providing any footings for spreading the load. No reinforcing was used in the concrete and naturally the uneven settling of the foundation resulted in cracks which are approximately three inches wide. This uneven settling of the different portions of the meager foundation resulted in damage not only to the concrete wall, but to the corrugated siding. As the walls projected outside of the wood bins, a flashing was placed on wall which is being penetrated by the corrugated siding. Wherever the coating is cut, metal is sure to rust in short order and thereby increase the deterioration of the building. Most grain elevators are placed flush with the supporting concrete foundation and the iron extended down a couple of inches below the sill so as to give perfect protection.

Fine and jail sentence for anyone attempting to grow cotton in 1932 are provided in a law just enacted by the Louisiana legislature, effective when three-fourths of the cotton producing states take similar action, which will never occur. Just a fresh installment of political bunk.



Result of Pouring Concrete Foundation on Grass



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

### Low Prices Shud Encourage Feeding

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The low price of new corn should make an excellent demand to hog, cattle and sheep feeders, basis of today's values. If the farmer feeds corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley to hogs it will show a profit from 70 to 85%. In other words, when corn is selling at 40c per bu., oats 15c per bu., rye and barley at 30c and wheat at 35c per bu. and hogs at 6 and 7c it would be very beneficial for the farmer to feed and make fat hogs, cattle and poultry.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

### Too Much Meddling by Petty Politician

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Our troubles have their base in too much meddling by petty politicians. Even some of our best politicians have listened to them and got themselves in wrong with the public.

It was to be expected that our prices would come down to a lower level and perhaps our living standards reduced more in line with the rest of the world. But surely it wasn't necessary for us to come down with such a jolt as our politicians gave us.

Now we are right close to the bottom, really a little lower than we should be. The upturn is holding off until the politicians quit meddling and leave the farmers and business men of the country alone. It is up to us to work out our own salvation without help from meddling politicians.

The law of supply and demand will continue in force forever as it has in the past. History proves every effort at its repeal has failed, and history is a much better teacher than the Farm Board.—John Kuehn, Humburg Lumber, Grain & Supply Co., Bazine, Kan.

### Sell Wheat Back to Farmers

*Grain & Feed Journals:* According to information reaching us the Farm Board now holds over 200,000,000 bus. of wheat and this is stored in various terminal markets in different sections of the country.

Since it seems almost impossible to sell this wheat to foreign buyers without seriously affecting the value of the remaining crop, I would suggest that the Farm Board sell to the American farmers one-half of the amount of wheat they produced in 1931 and bind them to reduce their crop 50%.

To clarify this suggestion let us say that Bill Jones produced 10,000 bus. of wheat on 500 acres of ground this year. The Farm Board would sell Bill Jones 5,000 bus. of wheat in store at whatever terminal market is nearest his farm, on 12 months credit, and Bill Jones would give the Farm Board his note payable in that period of time, giving also his bond and other security that he will reduce to 250 acres his seeding to next year's crop.

If this plan is followed Bill Jones will receive the profit that will certainly accrue from the procedure, for it is apparent that if the acreage is reduced accordingly, the value of the wheat that Mr. Jones will buy from the Farm Board will increase and his profit will be more than he could obtain if he raised another crop and sold it for less than the cost of production.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

### Deflation of Farm Labor

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I note in your paper a paragraph that harvest labor the lowest on record at \$1.50 per day in South Dakota. We might say the same in this country. Farm labor here is paid anything from board, up to \$15 per month and board.—J. L. Patterson, McNab Flour Mills, Humboldt, Sask.

### New Peavey Annex at Duluth

Situated at the American head of the lakes the port of Duluth has always offered inviting opportunities for profitable operation of grain storage and handling facilities. Here it was in 1900 that one of the first concrete storage annexes in the United States was constructed, and after 30 years is still being operated at its full capacity as part of the extensive Peavey Duluth Terminal, to which has now been added another 2,000,000-bu. up-to-date storage annex.

Prior to the construction of the new annex the plant consisted of a working house built of tile of 650,000 bus. capacity and storage annex No. 1 of 3,000,000 bus. capacity, consisting of a block of 30 round concrete bins 33 ft. in diameter and 104 ft. high, and 20 interspace bins of large capacity, the round bins being spaced 42 ft. center to center in both directions. The tile working house built in 1906 has 5 shipping legs, 4 receiving legs and ample cleaning capacity.

THE NEW ANNEX added recently consists of four rows of tanks, 21 in a row, each bin 17 ft., 6 ins. in diameter and 110 ft. high, holding 21,000 bus. and 60 interspace bins holding 5,000 bus. each. Two additional bins with a total capacity of 50,000 bus. are being erected inside the old No. 1 annex on the existing foundation.

Grain is carried from the working house to the storage bins on two 36 in. and one 40 in. belt conveyors, each equipped with a heavy duty worm gear driven tripper. Three 36 in. belt conveyors below the bins discharge to a 54 in. cross conveyor which feeds onto a 54 in. belt conveyor delivering simultaneously to the five shipping legs in the Working Elevator. This 54 in. belt conveyor has a capacity, when fully loaded, of carrying over 60,000 bus. per hour.

This storage house incorporates many modern features, designed to make it one of the most complete and easily operated houses at the Head of the Lakes.

The basement is of the massive concrete pier type and of unusual height giving ideal ventilation and good lighting.

All bins are hoppers to a slope of 10 inches vertical to 12 inches horizontal to give absolute assurance of complete clearing of any kind of grain, without sweeping. Drawoff spouts from washed wheat bins also have a 10 in 12 inch slope.

A large steam engine with rope transmission drives the machinery in the working house and former storage, but the new annex is completely motorized. All of the motors used are of the standard open type, sleeve bearing construction, double squirrel cage, with high starting torque, and low starting current, and are controlled thru the General Electric oil-immersed, dust tight magnetic switch, with dust tight control stations located conveniently for operation.

All of the shipping belts are electrically interlocked in such a way that in case any loading belt stops for any reason, all belts leading on to that belt also stop automatically, preventing the piling up of grain at any of the delivery points.

The three tunnel belts are all of the same length and specifications, underneath the storage, each driven by a 25 h.p., 900 r.p.m., 440-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, double squirrel cage motor, these belts delivering onto a cross belt driven by a 15-h.p., 900 r.p.m., 440-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, double squirrel cage motor, this belt delivering its grain to the main shipping belt. The main shipping belt, arranged for delivery of grain into any or all of five shipping legs, is driven by a 75-h.p., 900 r.p.m., 440-volt, type FTR motor.

The three cupola storage belts are all equipped with movable trippers, the two 36 inch belts are each driven by a 40-h.p., 900 r.p.m., 440-volt, 3 phase, 60-cycle, double squirrel cage motor. The 40 inch belt is driven by a 60-h.p., 900-r.p.m., 440-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, double squirrel cage motor. A dust collecting fan located in the basement of this storage is driven by a G. E. 7½-h.p., 1200 r.p.m., standard squirrel cage, 440-volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, motor, with oil immersed, dust tight control equipment and push button stations.

Limited tests were made on these motors driving the belts empty and loaded with various quantities of grain and these tests bore out the belief of the designing engineers, that there are a number of very important points to take into consideration when designing a belt conveyor for handling grain at maximum rates and at minimum power cost. Those making the tests were convinced that only designing engineers of experience have a right to figure the design of such conveyor belts as are installed in this elevator, if the ultimate user is to receive the most for his investment.

From the data taken in the test in cooperation with the Barnett & Record Co. and the owners, the G. E. engineers were able to prove to their own satisfaction that when the belts were operated as they were designed to be operated, it was surprising how accurate the power consumption for the grain handled equalled the prediction of the Barnett & Record Co.'s engineers; however, the operator, if he wished, through misunderstanding of the effect of the variables, can misuse conveyor belts requiring a tremendous increase in power consumption, without the increase of the grain handled per unit of time. Two of the most important variables is the tension of the belt, and the degree of loading.

All belt conveyor rolls are equipped with roller bearings. All the larger bearings on head and tail shafts, snubber pulleys and trippers have anti-friction rollers.

The telephone system is of the intercommunicating type and includes four master and 12 extension 'phones conveniently located to save time. A signal system of horns and lights is also provided between the bin floor of storage and the scale floor of working house.

The electric wiring for power, lighting, signals and telephones, is designed in accordance with modern practice.

Bin floor fittings and conduit have been put in for the later installation of the Zeleny Thermometer System, with which part of the old house is equipped, with a control room in the head house.

Part of the belting was furnished by the B. F. Goodrich Co. The new annex was designed and built by the Barnett & Record Co. Oscar Olson, Supt. of the Elevator, looked after the construction work for the owners.

The plant is shown on front cover.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Middle Point, O., Aug. 24.—Wood, Henry, Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert counties are producing a bumper crop of yellow ear corn. In some locations the farmers are cutting some of it. We expect to handle this ear corn at least 25 to 30 days earlier than in previous years. Excellent rain in this territory has improved the gardens and the fall pasture.—Pollock Grain Co., H. G. Pollock, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Condition of spring wheat at harvest representing a practical failure over large areas. A very large acreage was cut for hay and a material area was pastured to maintain animal life. These losses in acreage make definite production figures difficult, but emphasize the crop as more nearly a failure than in any year since the northwest became a factor in wheat production. Threshing returns on oats are disappointing with weights light and considerable area useful only for feeding.—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—Except for some interruption to field work by showers, conditions were mostly favorable for both farm operations and outstanding crops. Corn in northeastern sections matured rapidly, and in localities there considerable is already ripe and some has been cut, while the remainder will need an average of only ten days before being safe. Generally elsewhere from fifteen to twenty days will be required, although in a few areas the estimates run considerably longer.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—The condition of corn varies with the amount, and time and geographical distribution of the season's rainfall. At the beginning of August corn condition was above normal over the north half and lower east-central counties, and below normal elsewhere, with poor in the southwest except in the bottom lands. During August the rainfall was ample or more than ample in the below-normal areas, tending to slightly improve corn, and in the other areas sufficient to allow normal development. The present condition is generally good, except in the southwest quarter where it is generally fair with some poor areas. A record wheat crop has been harvested. Fall plowing continues.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

### Oats a Good Crop

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5.—Reports from our grain dealer correspondents indicates a crop of 1,128,829,000 bus. of oats, compared with our estimate of 1,204,524,000 last month and the Government estimate of 1,170,000,000 bus. This estimate is based on actual threshing returns and estimated yield per acre and the crop is turning out smaller than was indicated by the condition figures a month ago.

For important states the production forecast is: N. Y., 28,950,000; Pa., 32,100,000; Ohio, 53,087,000; Ind., 53,320,000; Ill., 127,368,000; Mich., 46,720,000; Wis., 62,625,000; Minn., 113,800,000; Ia., 187,956,000; Mo., 53,830,000; N. D., 17,288,000; S. D., 20,970,000; Nebr., 51,548,000; Kans., 49,352,000; Okla., 47,104,000; Texas, 76,398,000.—E. H. Miller, statistician Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

### Corn Production Forecast 2,744,482 Bushels

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—The condition of corn is reported at 71.2% of normal, compared with 76.3 Aug. 1, a 1920-29 average of 76.5, and a 1919-28 average of 77.7. Comparisons with the new ten-year average (1920-29) condition may be leading to an under-estimate of the yield per acre which is estimated at 26.0 bu., compared with 20.6 last year and a 1920-29 average of 28.0.

Production is forecast at 2,744,482,000 bu., compared with 2,094,000,000 last year and a

1925-29 average of 2,761,000,000.

The condition of oats is estimated to be 68.7% of normal, compared with 1920-29 average of 77.3. Indicated yield per acre is 27.7 bus., compared with 28.4 last month and 33.8 last year final. Production is estimated at 1,143,000,000 bushels. Last year 1,358,000,000 were produced, and the 5-year average is 1,317,000,000.

Estimated production of all spring wheat is 112,180,000 bus. or 6.6 bus. per acre. The ten-year average yield is 12.5 and the production about 258,000,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

### Crops Benefited by Rainfall

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—A corn crop of 2,756,000,000 bus. is forecast by conditions in the last week of August. A month ago our forecast was 2,882,000,000.

#### Spring Wheat by States

	Forecast 1931		Crop 1930	Condition
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1		
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	%
Minn. ....	12,867	12,867	19,411	72
N. D. ....	40,936	47,774	99,807	33
S. D. ....	17,922	20,595	43,535	32
Mont. ....	13,406	15,468	29,031	26
Utah ....	1,270	1,544	2,624	55
Nev. ....	244	278	286	70
Idaho ....	8,442	8,764	15,457	67
Wash. ....	10,601	10,757	19,253	53
Oreg. ....	1,733	1,686	4,462	70
Ill. ....	1,439	1,434	2,541	72
Wis. ....	1,157	1,249	1,407	68
Iowa ....	571	555	665	75
Neb. ....	1,166	1,246	3,008	45
Wyo. ....	910	1,560	2,548	37
Colo. ....	2,473	2,237	4,868	56
Others ....	1,847	1,915	2,259	...
U. S. ....	116,984	129,929	251,162	38.5

#### Corn

	In thousands of bushels, 000 omitted		Crop 1930	Condition
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1		
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	%
Ohio ....	162,776	160,938	88,358	94
Ind. ....	178,915	180,996	116,066	86
Ill. ....	348,965	332,696	228,506	83
Mich. ....	43,169	50,857	25,276	73
Wis. ....	56,417	81,201	79,365	55
Ky. ....	93,599	87,096	30,402	95
Tenn. ....	84,590	80,883	39,832	92
Minn. ....	120,914	128,692	139,190	57
Iowa ....	380,780	437,572	368,388	69
Mo. ....	172,312	187,609	73,935	77
Ark. ....	44,896	42,482	8,404	93
S. D. ....	47,775	67,704	79,840	25
Neb. ....	221,102	251,996	247,106	60
Kan. ....	118,565	121,782	82,908	55
Okla. ....	56,475	56,600	36,436	62

Texas .....	113,111	105,845	86,710	73
Colo. ....	20,263	29,406	41,234	50

U. S. .... 2,756,867 2,882,291 2,093,552 71.6

On Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 good rains fell over a wide area of the corn belt, especially in Iowa and surrounding area, where much needed, and will likely check the decline and possibly cause some improvement; the effect of these late rains is not reflected in our present report.

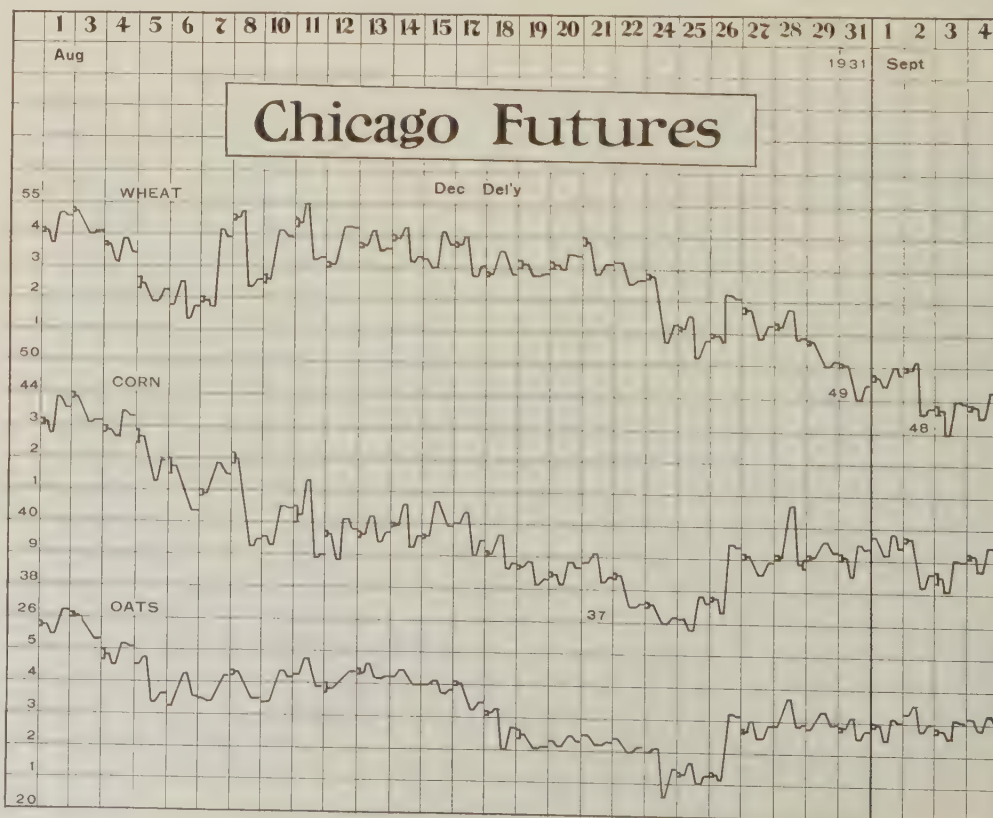
Oats yield of 27.6 bus. per acre suggests a total crop of 1,140,000,000 bus., against last year's crop of 1,358,000,000.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

### Taxation of Government Wheat

U. S. District Attorney S. M. Brewster has filed suit in the United States District Court at Topeka, Kan., to restrain the officials of the counties of Wyandotte, Sedgwick, Dickinson, Osborne and Shawnee in the state of Kansas from collecting taxes on wheat owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

For the purpose of determining the attitude and position of the taxing authorities of Kansas respecting the taxability of the wheat owned by it in Kansas, The Grain Stabilization Corporation duly proceeded before the County Equalization Boards of the said counties of Wyandotte and Dickinson by application to have said wheat declared exempt from assessment and taxation and to have the said assessments in such counties canceled, and decisions adverse to such applications were rendered by such boards; and The Grain Stabilization Corporation duly appealed to the State Tax Commission, and on June 25, 1931, the said Commission denied such application and held the wheat of The Grain Stabilization Corporation to be subject to taxation and to the assessments made thereon.

Attorney Brewster stated to the court that "The Grain Stabilization Corporation is an instrumentality of the United States engaged solely in the performance of duties and functions undertaken by it for the benefit of the Government of the United States and for the carrying out of the laws and proper activities thereof, and that such property is owned and held by The Grain Stabilization Corporation solely for such purposes."





# Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—Returns indicate that about 175,000,000 bus. of wheat will be fed to live stock this season.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Baltimore, Md.—Wheat exports from Baltimore during August were only 339,218 bus., compared with 813,985 in the corresponding month last year.—R. C. N.

Sparta, Ill., Aug. 29.—Farmers are selling a smaller amount of wheat than ever before. Farmers are out of corn in many parts of Illinois and Missouri, which fact compels the farmer to feed his wheat.—J. L. Grigg, sec'y Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Owing to the cheap price of wheat and the poor yields of other feed, especially in the northwest, feeding of wheat on farms has been much heavier during July and August than during same period last year. Much of the spring wheat in western Canada and the American northwest has been cut for hay.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Logan & Bryan.

## Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Boston .....	39,400	32,625		
Chicago .....	4,156,000	7,572,000	2,188,000	4,040,000
Duluth .....	359,168	1,130,535	284,693	82,500
Ft. William .....	637,484	649,254	1,348,492	1,240,062
Ft. Worth .....	102,000	133,500	8,000	19,500
Hutchinson .....	1,500			
Indianapolis .....	2,426,000	2,446,000	1,414,000	1,310,000
Kansas City .....	208,000	656,000	76,000	304,000
Milwaukee .....	591,565	3,365,790	711,000	855,850
Minneapolis .....	1,871,710	5,905,510	492,510	1,649,470
New Orleans .....	76,000	57,972	51,374	12,498
New York .....	226,000		11,000	
Omaha .....	384,000	678,000	224,000	436,000
Peoria .....	712,600	1,607,400	260,200	663,750
Philadelphia .....	126,147	122,322		
Portland, Ore. ....	127,300	159,600	40,508	4,198
San Francisco .....	13,300	24,680		
Superior .....	263,135	691,343		106,445
Toledo .....	604,750	756,450	126,800	317,420
Wichita .....	4,500	4,500		

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	
Chicago	52	51¼	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	48½	48½	49¼	....	48½	
Winnipeg	56½	55½	55¾	55¼	54½	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	53½	52½	
Liverpool	58¾	58½	58½	58¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	56	56¼	57¼	....	
Kansas City	45	44½	44	43¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¼	
Minneapolis	58½	58½	58¾	57¾	57	57	56¾	57¼	58¾	57¾	58¼	
Duluth, durum	53¾	55	54½	52	52½	52½	52½	52½	53	51½	50¼	
Omaha	44½	43¾	44	43¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	42¼	....	....	
St. Louis	50	49¾	49½	48½	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	47½	....	....	
Milwaukee	52	51¼	51	50½	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¼	....	....	
	Corn											
	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	
Chicago	39¾	38½	38¾	39½	39¾	39¾	38½	39	39¾	....	38¼	
Kansas City	34¾	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	35	34	34½	34¾	34	34	
Omaha	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¼	35¾	34¾	35	35¼	....	....	
St. Louis	39	38¾	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾	....	....	
Milwaukee	39¼	39	38¾	39¼	39½	39¼	38½	39	39¾	....	....	
	Oats											
	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	
Chicago	23½	22½	22½	22½	22½	23	23	23	23	....	22½	
Winnipeg	28¼	28	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	27	27	27½	27½	27¼	
Minneapolis	23¼	23	23½	22½	22¾	23¼	23½	23½	23½	23	22½	
Milwaukee	23	22½	23	23	22¾	23	23½	23½	23½	....	....	
	Rye											
	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	
Chicago	37	36½	36½	37	36¼	37	36½	36½	36	....	36¼	
Minneapolis	37	36¾	36¾	36	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	
Winnipeg	33¾	33½	33¼	33½	32¾	33	32½	32¼	32	31¾	31½	
Duluth	37½	36¾	36½	35½	34¾	35½	34¾	34¾	35½	34¾	34¾	
	Barley											
	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	
Minneapolis	34¾	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	34½	34½	34¼	34½	34¾	34½	
Winnipeg	33	33	32½	32½	32	32	32	31¾	32¼	31¾	31	

## Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Boston .....	1,595,275	35,000		497,326
Chicago .....	11,307,000	6,405,000	13,929,000	3,172,000
Duluth .....	2,997,775	15,876,962	4,805,065	9,994,651
Ft. William .....	4,143,209	11,121,848	15,543,991	15,950,744
Ft. Worth .....	2,601,200	1,875,000	543,200	946,400
Houston .....	272,000	1,526,697		
Hutchinson .....	11,412,000	5,039,100		
Indianapolis .....	1,145,000	649,000	612,000	784,000
Kans. City .....	14,425,600	12,214,400	10,001,600	11,620,125
Milwaukee .....	3,939,290	1,148,840	5,068,885	773,742
Minneapolis .....	8,516,190	21,079,580	2,874,300	6,999,690
New Orleans .....	816,497	3,055,020	426,050	1,930,937
New York .....	4,833,171		3,346,000	
Omaha .....	7,033,600	14,448,000	1,926,400	9,163,000
Peoria .....	473,400	265,800	208,600	235,200
Philadelphia .....	1,416,087	527,118		1,102,411
Portland, Ore. ....	3,062,400	5,270,750	1,551,025	2,819,978
San Fran. ....	638,100	169,300		
Superior .....	3,028,074	12,304,160	1,867,548	8,270,997
Texas City .....	350,000	400,000	48,000	
Toledo .....	2,681,000	1,814,750	567,845	213,805
Wichita .....	4,561,500	3,622,500	2,506,500	1,846,500

## Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago .....	2,929,000	6,587,000	2,015,500	4,354,000
Duluth .....	54,892	52,519		47,000
Ft. Worth .....	57,000	151,000	10,500	28,500
Hutchinson .....	5,000	28,750		
Indianapolis .....	2,118,000	2,359,500	1,513,500	1,782,000
Kansas City .....	1,306,500	2,203,500	837,000	1,572,000
Milwaukee .....	438,080	1,111,480	151,250	552,275
Minneapolis .....	603,070	613,680	282,850	329,570
New Orleans .....	70,421	102,161	30,482	32,452
New York .....	77,300			
Omaha .....	879,200	1,660,400	810,600	1,657,600
Peoria .....	652,600	1,701,300	353,450	1,198,250
Philadelphia .....	8,349	11,540		
Portland, Ore. ....	74,400	132,000		
San Francisco .....	26,000	60,714		
Superior .....	65,295	101,043		47,000
Toledo .....	77,500	66,250	4,365	
Wichita .....	11,700	33,800	1,300	3,900

Farmers as a class are in better financial condition than city workers or small businessmen, said Alex Legge at Kankakee, Aug. 31.

The Indiana pool known as the Central States Wheat Growers Ass'n, has decided to postpone the collection of membership fees this year on account of the low price of wheat.

## Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Boston .....	1,125	1,550		
Chicago .....	102,000	366,000	56,000	454,000
Duluth .....	43,459	688,628	170,525	271,556
Ft. William .....	173,019	751,676	107,000	175,476
Indianapolis .....	10,500	43,500	7,500	33,000
Kansas City .....	4,500	111,000	12,000	64,500
Milwaukee .....	19,500	46,200	21,350	56,425
Minneapolis .....	919,200	3,312,440	312,160	706,430
Omaha .....		231,000	2,800	217,000
Peoria .....	4,800	170,400	2,400	12,000
Philadelphia .....	3,804			
Portland, Ore. ....		4,350		
Superior .....	37,268	348,395		275,773
Toledo .....	3,600	12,000	3,125	12,655
Wichita .....		1,300		

## Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago .....	520,000	744,000	174,000	405,000
Duluth .....	519,385	1,190,350	319,156	597,822
Ft. William .....	679,409	2,395,000	2,973,659	1,618,115
Ft. Worth .....	27,200	25,600	1,600	3,200
Hutchinson .....	7,500	78,750		
Indianapolis .....		24,000	3,000	1,500
Kansas City .....	132,800	459,200	91,200	288,000
Milwaukee .....	1,203,690	2,278,675	82,150	406,650
Minneapolis .....	2,006,570	5,007,470	943,600	1,630,510
New Orleans .....			62,380	9,600
New York .....			30,000	
Omaha .....	36,000	316,800	8,000	216,000
Peoria .....	406,100	435,000	82,600	114,800
Philadelphia .....		4,950		
Portland, Ore. ....	12,500	26,100		
San Francisco .....	613,416	2,104,250		
Superior .....	300,203	846,775	237,700	245,237
Toledo .....	14,400	7,200	1,665	1,300
Wichita .....	9,100	101,400		44,200

## Business Men and "Government in Business"

The principal cause of the coming, prolongation and deepening of the present depression both in this and other countries has been government activities of certain kinds which have helped to destroy the economic adjustment between different countries, industries and classes of the people, and have caused enormous increases in government expenditures and taxation. Whatever their purposes, these activities usually have been hardly less ruinous in the long run to those they have been intended to help than to those they have been intended to force to give the help. In the United States the railroads have been brought to the verge of ruin by government policies intended to help others at railroad expense, while the wheat and cotton farmers are being threatened with ruin by policies intended to raise the prices of wheat and cotton, but which, by stimulating production, have caused their prices to sink to almost the lowest levels in recorded history.

The two things most essential to the restoration and prolongation of prosperity are, first, that all classes of individuals and business concerns shall readjust themselves as best they can to the new conditions created by the general decline in prices, incomes and property values; and, second, that every form of government interference with business shall be reduced or abolished.—*Railway Age*.

The artificial restrictions built up by legislation in this country and the subsequent propaganda to foster government control of private business, are gradually building up barriers to trade activity that will be calamitous unless remedied within the near future.—Portland Grain Exchange. When will all business men awake to the depressing influence of the unreasonable restrictions.



### Collapse of Omaha Elevator Not Due to Defective Construction

In the Journal for August 12, page 162, we stated that "After three days of careful investigation, F. L. Neilson, General Superintendent of the Cargill Commission Co., declared the collapse due to defective construction." Mr. Neilson writes us that he made no such statement and the Bee-News of Omaha which first published it, retracted it in a later edition. It is very evident that the News Reporter was misinformed or misunderstood the party giving him the wrong information.

### Farm Board to Get No More Money for Loans

Asked if he thought the Federal Farm Board would ask for further funds, Representative Wood of Lafayette, Ind., chairman of the House Com'te on Appropriations said it ought not to, so far as the revolving fund for loans to cooperative associations and stabilizing corporations is concerned.

Mr. Wood said that while the Board may present its usual estimate for maintenance and administrative expenses, which so far have run \$1,500,000 a year, it ought not to ask anything further, meaning by that, he said, any requests for supplementing the \$500,000,000 loan fund.

### North Dakota Ass'n Sec'y Arranging for Next Year's Wheat Crop

A conference between P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Governor Shafer at Bismarck, arranged plans for keeping as much seed wheat in North Dakota as possible and for storing it near the districts where it will be needed next spring.

The Ass'n office has been designated as the clearing house for shipping permits for feed and seed to the drouth stricken regions.

Sec'y Lee is making a survey of the state and creating conferences with the management of over 700 farmers and independent elevators that the seed for next year's crop may be bought and stored. Federal and county seed loans are expected to be arranged for farmers, since the next crop will have to be put in largely with public monies, and extensions of present federal seed loans are anticipated.

### Minnesota Congressmen Protest Farm Board Loan Policy

The Agricultural Marketing Act does not require the combination of co-operative marketing ass'ns into one big pool, and the Northwest Grain Ass'n which recently sent a delegation to Washington to protest against the restriction of loans to grain co-operatives who turn over their grain to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, now has received the powerful aid of the congressmen from Minnesota, who joined in a telegram to President Hoover Aug. 26, protesting against domination by the Farmers National. The telegram contained the following recommendations:

"First, that the Federal Farm Board be required to recede from its policy of eliminating or restricting marketing activities of local or regional co-operative Ass'ns. Second, that the Federal Farm Board be required to follow section A of the Agricultural Marketing Act so as to require that body to lend money to sound co-operative marketing ass'ns without compelling such borrowers to join other organizations against their will. Third, that you require the Federal Farm Board to cease making it a condition to its loans to financially sound co-operative ass'ns that the borrowers give to the Federal Farm Board supervision and control of its policies and personnel.

"Co-operative leaders in the northwest making the fight against the present policy of one regional co-operative in the northwest in place of the present four as a marketing agency for the Farmers' National are

fearful the centralization of power in the hands of a small group of co-operative leaders will eliminate the farmers from a voice in their marketing policies, it is insisted.

"The co-operatives are fearful that President C. E. Huff, M. W. Thatcher, a director, and George S. Milnor, general manager of the Farmers' National, will dominate the grain co-operatives. With the aid of Kansas and Oklahoma co-operatives it is asserted, this group now controls the central grain marketing agency of the Farm Board. If the program of one regional grain co-operative in each part of the country should be followed, other co-operative organizations, including those in the field before the Farm Board was organized, would be squeezed out."

### Government to Buy No More Wheat

Carl Williams, cotton member of the Federal Farm Board, announced Aug. 31 that the Wheat Stabilization Corporation would buy no more wheat or cotton.

This announcement came after hearing arguments by Southern Senators for three days in favor of continued buying of cotton by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation and the continued holding of the Government's 1,300,000 bales of cotton off the market. The Government is holding the cotton off the market and selling the wheat.

Vice Chairman Williams said: "Stabilization is valuable in the face of temporary or seasonal surpluses. The board has discovered, and it hopes that the American people have discovered, that continued purchases in the face of continued production is not a remedy for the agricultural situation. The Board has accumulated cotton and wheat which are virtually 'frozen' on its hands."

### Coast Millers Fearful of Chinese Wheat Sales

Wheat exporters on the Pacific Coast declare that the sale of 15,000,000 bus. of wheat by the Farm Board to the Chinese Government means that the Shanghai mills who have been liberal buyers in the Pacific Northwest will buy no more.

Chinese millers declare that the wheat to be purchased by their government will not be used in relief work, but will be sold to private millers for cash with which to buy war munitions, the Government getting the wheat on long time credit. The famine area is in the remote region at war with the Chinese government, and the wheat never would reach those in need. There is no assurance that the Chinese Government would pay for the wheat.

The Chinese Government has been offered a sufficiency of rice by Japan, but as terms are strictly cash the Chinese Government has refused the offers.

Within a year grain co-operatives will exist only outside of the organizations affiliated with the Federal Farm Board set-up. Every co-operative group that has joined the farm board marketing program has been borrowing its head off from the revolving fund. They have borrowed millions at a good interest rate. Many of them never will be able to repay even the interest.—John A. Simpson, pres. Farmers Union.

As long as the government acknowledges the fact that it cannot sell its wheat except in exchange for goods it discourages buyers. The difference between Chicago and Liverpool wheat is now the widest on the crop. It is not yet sufficient to do any active business, but it shows the proper tendency, and we still believe that at one time during this crop the difference will be wide enough so that normal business can take place again with England and the continent.—Fred Uhlmann.

### Farmers National to Take Over the Equity Union

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is negotiating with the Equity Union Grain Co., of Kansas City and Omaha for control of marketing under an arrangement by which it is said the Farmers National will pay ½ cent per bushel for grain handled thru the Equity organization and the 1-cent commission for grain on consignment. The operators of the 130 Equity Elevators would be employees of the Farmers National and the grain would be paid for with Farmers National money.

The Farmers National has won its contest with the Northwest Grain Ass'n for control, and now is eliminating the separate organizations in the Southwest from actual grain handling. They will be permitted to exist for propaganda purposes and to keep the rank and file of the membership lined up for pool operations.

Officials of the Farmers National Grain Corporation are reported to have notified the directors of the Equity Union Grain Co., that they would no longer deal with the organization if J. J. Knight remained general manager. Mr. Knight resigned. He had been objecting to the Farm Board's effort to confine the Equity to Kansas. Absolute rule or ruin seems to be the fixed policy of the National in dealing with the farmers elevators.

### Well Built Elevator at Kintyre, N. D.

One of the most substantial houses along the Soo Line in North Dakota is that of the Monarch Elevator Co. at Kintyre.

The walls are cribbed 50 ft. to the eaves and 4 ft. additional. The reinforced concrete slab foundation affords a splendid support for the structure, which is 30x34 ft. on the ground, its 15 bins having a capacity of 35,000 bus.

Electric motors drive the two elevator legs, equipped with salem and Minneapolis V buckets, and a reduction gear. Friction is eliminated by roller bearings. A steel boot tank keeps water out of the pit.

Grain is weighed in on a 15-ton all steel scale, 18x9 ft.; and is weighed out on a 60-bu. hopper scale on the work floor. A Link Belt Manlift gives easy access to the cupola.

The neat office building in connection is 16x12 ft. This plant was designed and erected by T. E. Ibberson Co.



35,000 bu. Elevator of Monarch Elevator Co. at Kintyre, N. D.



# Freak Development of Smut Explained

By C. C. CALKINS

Wherever farmers convene, "what causes smut?" is a live topic. Such discussions frequently take place about grain elevators, and it is to be regretted that too often helpful conclusions are not reached and elevator managers are not able to render actual assistance in solving the problem.

In every gathering we find the farmer who knows that smut dust has nothing to do with causing smut because he has planted seed so smutty that it was unmarketable, and it gave a smut-free crop. Another joins in with "I took a big smut loss this year and planted absolutely smut-free seed." Always the man is there who knows it comes from late planting or damp, muggy weather, or a rain after planting, and so on, endlessly.

A new character happened into one such meeting for he had indeed had a rare experience. His two boys sowed a field for him working side by side with identically the same drills using seed from the same wagon and every other drill row turned out to be smutty. These farmers are not mistaken in their observations and time without number farmers using seed from the same source in a community will produce crops varying from smut-free to half-smut. What is the answer?

The difficulty has been that it has been made too much of a mystery. It only takes a few minutes to make it understood to any interested man and to help him understand how all these conflicting things will happen.

If one were to ask what causes wheat, the answer would never be adequate moisture or crop conditions, but wheat. We see the kernel sprout and from it springs the new plant. Crop conditions, as we know them, determine whether there will be a meager or abundant crop, but without the wheat kernel there can be no wheat.

**What Causes Smut?**—If any one asks what causes smut the answer is just as simple. The answer is SMUT. The question immediately arises if smut is caused by smut dust from the smut balls then why can one often plant extra smutty wheat and get practically smut-free wheat and how can they plant clean wheat and get a smutty crop?

**Four Million Spores in Smut Ball.**—First, remember that in most instances farmers plant grain with smut spores on it. One smut ball contains approximately 4,000,000 spores. The average bushel of wheat contains only 1,000,000 kernels. One smut ball contains enough spores to put four spores on every kernel in a bushel. A bushel of grain can contain over 1,000 such smut balls before it is considered as approaching smutty. The farmer who says I never take a smut dock may have enough smut present therefore to have not only four but 4,000 smut spores per kernel, yet it is not considered smutty. One smut spore on a kernel could cause smut. It suffices here to say that practically all fields have occasional smut heads in them and balls from those occasional heads, broken among the good kernels in the process of threshing, put from dozens to thousands of spores on the good kernels. Contrary to popular opinion that most grain is smut-free, it is a fact that most grain is smutty enough to cause smut losses if conditions are right. Only microscopic examination could assure any man that he had smut-free seed.

Apparently this makes the problem more complex, if practically all seed is smutty,

but in reality it simplifies it. It now is a question of why all crops are not smutty every year. Let's analyze this smut spore.

The black dust from the smut ball is considered as so much waste ordinarily and the average farmer presumes that its particles are of an angular shape. One glance at them under a high power microscope reveals them to be perfectly round specks but their similarity and appearance suggests that they might be little seeds or spores. Putting them in proper germinating conditions and examination under the microscope which magnifies them some 500 times their normal size, shows that they have germinated, sending out sprouts. Does this tiny speck of dust send out roots and form a new plant living in the soil which resembles wheat? NO.

Bunt or stinking smut is a parasite which lives only in wheat. This smut does not live in oats or barley or kafir or on weeds or in the soil, but it gets its nourishment from the wheat plant. It has to live inside of that plant. Since the smut dust or spores are found on the kernel the question is how does the smut get into the new plant and in what form does it live? Here is the part in the life history that is least understood and accounts for the freakish things that happen. It can be best explained in practical terms by saying that this smut lives in the plant in minute, thread-like form.

There is just one time when smut can get into that plant and that is when the wheat starts to sprout, for then the smut sprout or sporidium can send its thread-like growth thru the walls of the wheat plant. Once it succeeds in entering it has a permanent host and it continues to live in the plant, feeding on it until such time as the kernels are forming in the head, when it then feeds on the kernel making smut spores instead of wheat.

Why, then, is not all wheat smutty, if most grain carries smut spores? The answer is that usually smut germinates too late and it finds the wheat plant already sprouted and its tissues so hardened that the tiny, tender smut sprout is unable to gain entrance through the "hardened off" plant walls.

**Conditions that Favor Smut.**—What are the conditions which tend to cause the wheat and smut to be germinating at the same time? The farmer was right when he said he got more smut from late planting for when he planted late his wheat sprouted slowly and that same cool temperature actually speeded up the germinating process of the smut spores. Low spots in fields where it stays damp and cool longer after a rain give more smut as do north hill sides. Every other drill row was smutty in this field because one boy set his drill deeper, putting the seed down to a cooler part of the soil where the wheat germinated slower and the smut came faster thus causing the two to be germinating at the same time.

It is immediately understood that it is physically impossible to foresee what the weather is going to be and to plant seed so that one can be sure that wheat and smut will not be germinating at the same time and therefore the one and only method of preventing smut that can be relied on must be the killing of those smut spores on the seed before planting them.

**Copper Carbonate More Effective.**—Please notice that we did not say "treat your seed" and for a very definite reason. There are a thousand different ways or modifications of

ways of treating seed, most of which are not effective. Remember that there is just one reason for treating seed and that is to KILL THE SMUT SPORES. Any method which fails in that is time and money wasted. Copper carbonate is recommended because it is more effective, does not injure seed, prevents reinfection after treating by the breaking of the smut balls. This can be done in conjunction with grading and at any time prior to planting, but there is no magic in the word or in spending money for the chemical. It must be so applied to *kill* the smut. Where smut is really a factor, it has been determined, that it requires 2 ounces of 54% copper carbonate per bushel and at least 4 ounces of 18 to 20% and that it must be fixed or ground on the seed. It is the copper in the copper carbonate that does the killing of the smut spores.

The smut is killed when the copper carbonate is brought into solution. That means the action comes after the grain is planted and when each kernel is lying alone in the soil. That means that every kernel must have its copper. Like the raisin growers' slogan of California, "Have you had your iron today?" the wheat kernels could well ask each other, "Did you get your copper before they planted you?" It is not a case of so much copper carbonate per bushel, but of so much copper per kernel. Fifty per cent to 54% copper carbonate means that that percentage of the total is basic copper and obviously is from 2½ to 3 times as strong as 18 to 20 per cent copper. It costs more and is worth more. The same companies have both to sell and the grower is showing no discrimination, but simply shows good judgment when he uses 54% copper carbonate because, at prevailing prices you usually are able to buy just about twice as much copper for the money in this grade.

**Carbonate Must Be Ground into Seed Coat.**—The point usually overlooked is the absolute necessity for *fixing* the dust on the seed coat. Mixing it in the drill helps some, but is responsible for tremendous smut losses and is not considered as even treating. Mixing in a truck bed with a shovel may be done so thoroly as to get dust on every kernel and yet fail to get control. There is one reason only and that is that the dust is not ground into the seed and into crease of the kernel. Too frequently wheat and dust are thrown into a home made machine, turned long enough to mix the dust in but pouring the wheat out just at the point where a couple more minutes of rubbing of the wheat and powder together would have "fixed" or ground the dust into the seed coat where it would have been securely held while the practically insoluble copper carbonate dust slowly is brought into solution by the soil moisture making the copper film that must be depended on to kill the smut spores on the seed.

We repeat that after 10 years of observation of methods used on farms over the United States and Canada that most grain is treated in a way that renders the method ineffective. Usually the error lies in not getting the dust ground into the seed coat, tho often the farmer is an innocent victim of poor dust and using too small amounts of dilute forms.

The opinion is general that there are two forms of smut known as smear or greasy smut and ball smut. They are one and the same, the smear or greasy smut being the smut from the smut balls smeared on the good kernels. This is worse when grain is damp than when dry and other factors enter into the amount of the smut spores or dust that is caught and retained by the good grains in the process of threshing.

**Toll System of Treatment.**—Wherever the true nature of the smut problem is under-

[Concluded on page 275]



# Seed Treatment of Wheat for Smut

**Nature of Smut.**—A single microscopic spore of the smut fungus on a kernel of seed wheat grows with the plant just behind the growing point, and at the time of formation of the head of wheat suddenly takes on new life, growing thru the tender tissues and filling the young, forming seed with a new crop of spores.

That a wheat plant is smutty can not be recognized until in the milk stage, when the color is dark and opaque instead of healthy yellowish green. The flowers of the diseased head never emerge, and instead of a kernel of wheat a smut ball is produced. These are found by grain buyers, flour millers and grain inspectors in the samples of wheat coming on the market.

Smut balls are thick, short and dark in color. When crushed there is exposed a great mass of powder having a characteristic stinking odor. This powder is composed of the spores or the seeds of the smut whereby it is propagated.

To the flour miller smut in the wheat being ground is highly objectionable, as it ruins the flour produced. Accordingly he tries to remove the smut by scouring machines, sometimes first mixing lime with the grain. Recourse also is had to washing the wheat.

Prevention is better than trying to remove the smut; and this is the duty of the wheat grower, who should sow seed not contaminated by smut.

**Market Loss Due to Smut.**—Records of car lot sales of wheat at Kansas City in 1926 showed that losses caused by smut discounts were \$99,600 in July, \$122,700 in August, \$29,123 in September and \$20,787 in October. The average loss was over \$10 on each car of wheat handled in that market, and as only 25 per cent of the wheat

was smutty the loss per car of smutty wheat was over \$40.

During the months from July to October, 1927, inclusive, 40 per cent of the wheat arriving at Portland, Ore., was smutty; 25 per cent at Omaha, 22 per cent at Indianapolis, 14 per cent at Duluth and 16 per cent at Baltimore.

The percentage of smutty wheat in the carload receipts fluctuate greatly at the same market from year to year. At Wichita in 1923 only 0.2 per cent of the receipts were reported smutty, while in 1927 the receipts at Decatur, Ill., were 61.2 per cent smutty.

After several seasons of apparent immunity from smut the farmer is prone to neglect the seed treatment indispensable to prevention. The seed treatment should be repeated every year, and the problem is still with us, as discovered by the secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n in July, this year, when visiting members who informed him that farmers last year had not purchased their usual supply of copper carbonate, as a consequence millers and grain buyers were reporting an increased appearance of smut in this year's crop.

**Treatment.**—From ancient times until about 1897 treatment with a solution of copper sulphate, commonly known as bluestone, in water, was the accepted method of controlling smut.

Formaldehyde, a gas dissolved in water, came into use in 1922; but it was inconvenient and, like bluestone, reduced the vitality of the seed.

**Copper carbonate** had long been known as a fungicide, but it was supposed that since it was insoluble in water it could not be applied. It was discovered in 1917 by Darnell-Smith in New South Wales that copper carbonate was completely effective

when ground into an extremely fine powder. Tests were made by state experiment stations in the United States with most satisfactory results.

The state experiment station at Pullman, Wash., found that besides preventing reduction in germination per cent and thus improving the stand of wheat in the field the copper carbonate treatment induces a more rapid germination and a more vigorous growth.

It is recommended that at least two ounces of finely powdered copper carbonate be used per bushel of seed wheat. The powder should be fine enough for 98 per cent to pass thru a 200 mesh sieve and should be of the light, fluffy type designed especially for dusting. The heavy copper carbonate designed for the metal trades should be avoided. The pure copper carbonate should test at least 50 per cent copper.

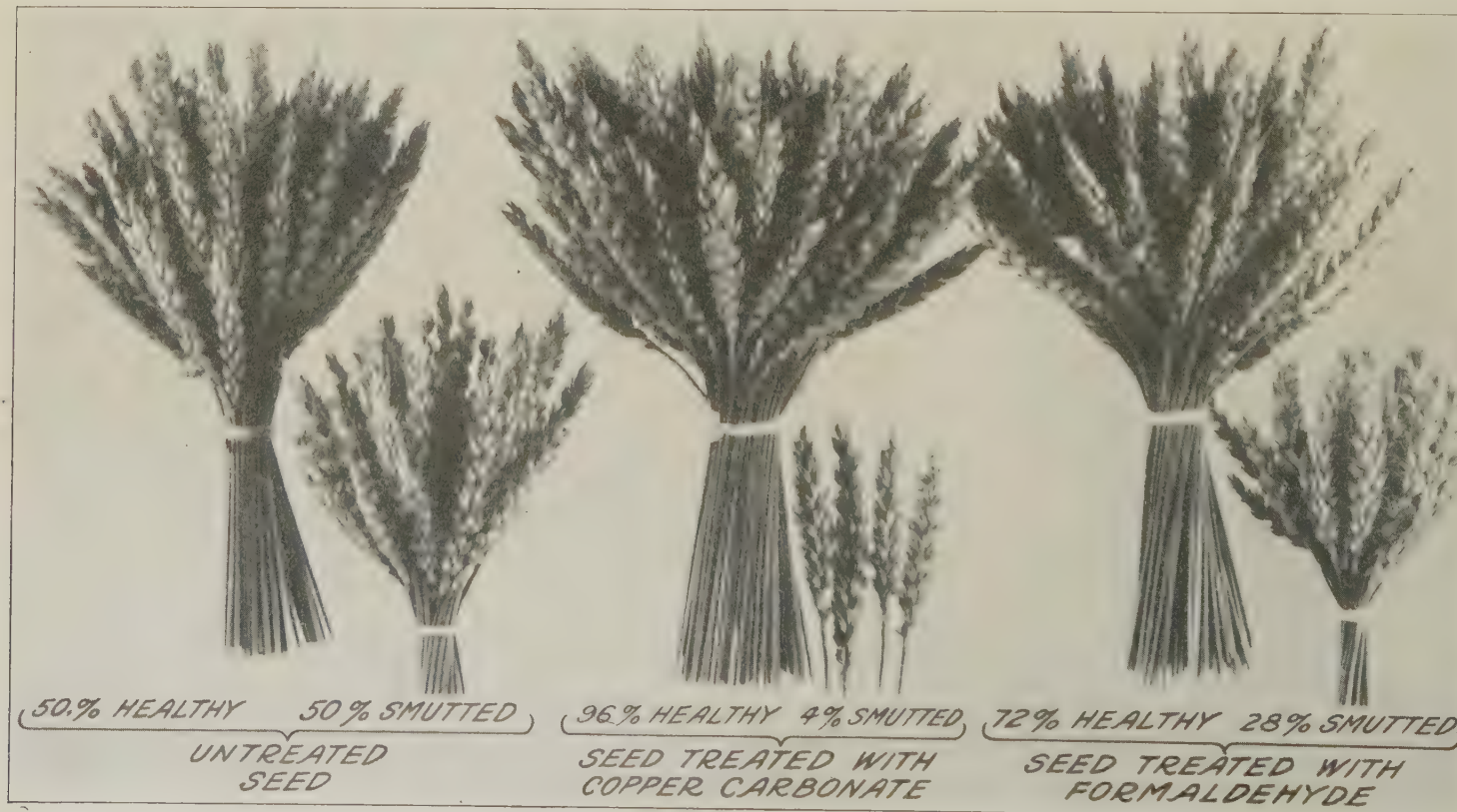
Where the soil itself is contaminated with smut it is advisable to use three ounces per bushel of wheat. No harm results from the use of all the copper carbonate the seed will carry.

A thorough agitation of the wheat and the carbonate is essential to obtain a sufficient coating of carbonate on the surface of the seed. Mere shoveling over on a floor will not suffice. A barrel churn, concrete mixer or some other mechanical device is indispensable. Where failures have been reported investigation proves it to have been due to incomplete mixing.

First thoroughly clean the seed with a fanning mill to remove smut balls. Use 2 to 3 ounces per bushel. If the barrel mixer is used treat one bushel at a time, turning the crank at a moderate rate of speed for two minutes.

Copper is mildly poisonous and those doing the work are cautioned to work in a well ventilated place and to wear a mask over the mouth and nose. Treated wheat should not be used for food or feeding purposes.

The outstanding advantages of the copper carbonate treatment are: It is cheap. It is easy to apply. It does not injure the seed



Grown from Seed Treated for Smut Without First Removing Smut Balls  
[See facing page]



even when sown in dry soil. Treated seed can be stored without injury. Copper carbonate protects stored seed from weevil. Rats and mice prefer untreated grain. The fact that treated seed can be stored greatly adds to the convenience. The work can be done long before the seed is sown; and large quantities can be stored in bins without danger of spoiling.

Machines have been built for the copper carbonate treatment that will handle a truckload of seed in 10 to 12 minutes. These machines use a double action mechanism in a dual drum which rubs every kernel in contact with the copper carbonate for from 2 to 3 minutes, and, being power driven, effect a saving of labor.

### Freak Development of Smut Explained

[Continued from page 273]

stood, the farmers are equipping to thoroughly treat their seed prior to planting and usually any such arrangement includes provision for grading and treating at the same time. During periods when it is difficult for farmers to finance the purchase of such equipment the elevators are arranging to install such machines doing both the grading and treating for the farmers at a nominal cost and serving all their customers. One interesting development in this connection this season has been the introduction of the toll system of preparing seed, the farmer taking home 3 bushels of graded and treated seed for every four bushels he brings in.

### Smut Increase in Illinois and Missouri

Several of the wheat growing counties of both Missouri and Illinois report quite an increased amount of smutty wheat this crop year. In some places, where no smutty wheat was grown last year, this year it is bad enough that reporting millers say the increase in percentage is from 200 to 300 per cent.

It is evident that farmers in these localities did not treat their seed wheat last fall.—Sec'y J. L. Grigg, Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n, Sparta, Ill.

### Removal of Smut Balls Should Precede Treatment of Seed Wheat

The photographs reproduced herewith show that removing smut balls from seed wheat before treating with copper carbonate or formaldehyde will prevent stinking smut.

Picture No. 1 shows results of treating seed wheat after the removal of smut balls. The two bunches at the left of the group are from untreated seed wheat. It was 35 per cent smutty, as the relative size of the two bundles indicates. The large middle bunch is from seed treated with copper carbonate and the bunch at the right is from seed treated with formaldehyde. In each case a smut-free crop resulted.

Picture No. 2 shows the results from treating seed wheat without removal of smut balls. The larger bunches represent the healthy wheat and the smaller ones the smutted heads.

The two bunches at the left in picture No. 1 show heads from untreated seed. Fifty per cent of them were smutty. There are 50 heads in each of the two bundles. The two bunches in the middle are of wheat grown from seed treated with copper carbonate without the smut balls being removed. Four per cent of the heads showed smut. The two bundles on the right are from seed treated with formaldehyde. The smut balls were not removed and 28 per cent smutted heads resulted.

Wheat farmers have complained that treating their seed for the prevention of smut has been ineffective. These results from field experiments just concluded by R. W. Leukel, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, help explain the reasons for some of these failures.

The department advises removing the smut balls before treatment, with either fanning or other cleaning machines. The copper carbonate method is the one most widely used, but those who use the formaldehyde method can remove smut balls by soaking the grain in the solution and skimming them off.

The results also indicate the dust method has the advantage over formaldehyde when the smut balls are left in the seed. Picture No. 1 shows that seed treated with copper carbonate produced heads with only four per cent smut, while wheat from formaldehyde treated seed showed 28 per cent smutty heads. This is because the copper carbonate powder forms a protective coating over the seed which stays there, whereas formaldehyde evaporates and the seed may be re-contaminated from the smut balls.

If there is no equipment available for completely cleaning out the smut balls, the department advises getting seed free from smut balls and treating it with copper carbonate.

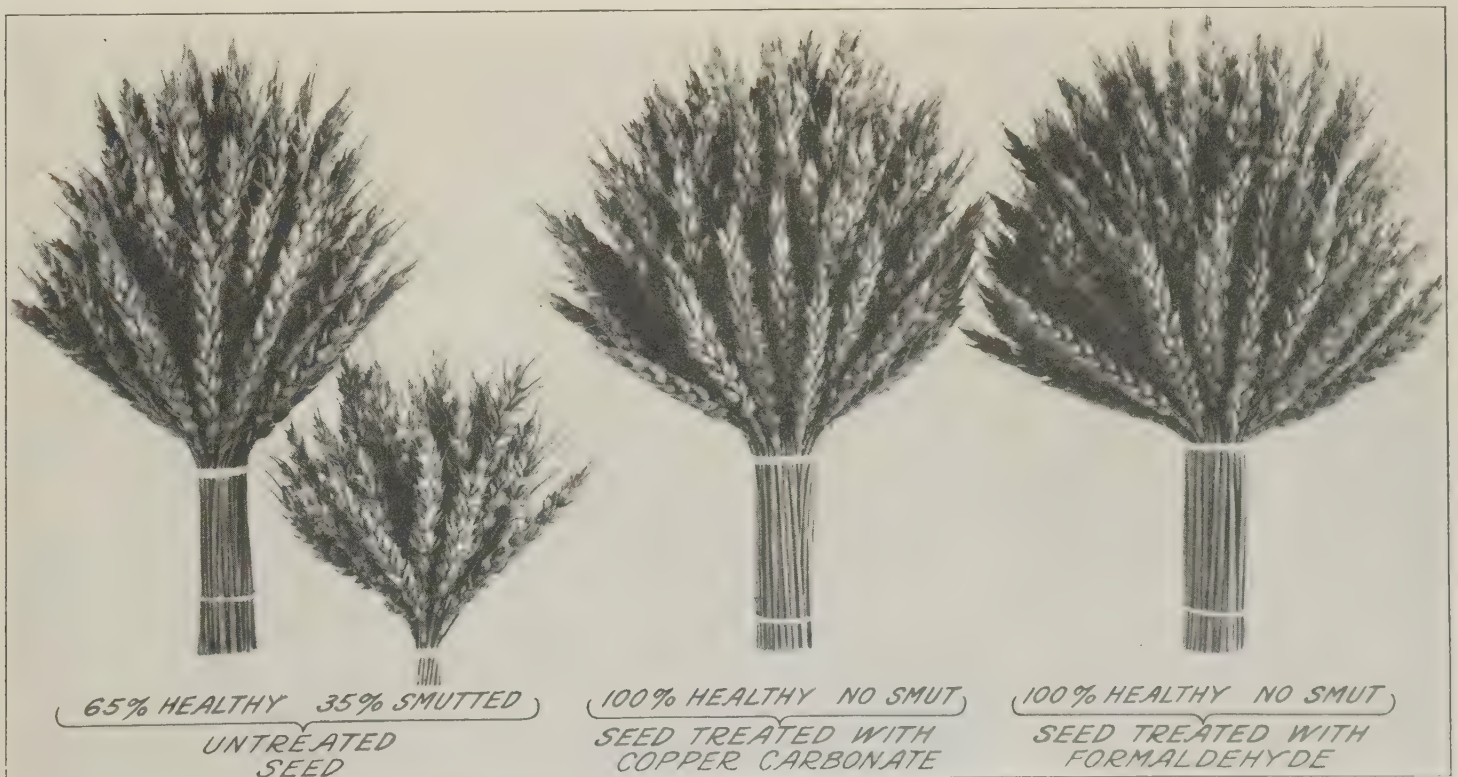
Do wheat growers in Western Kansas who are receiving but 20 cents per bushel notice how the Farm Board, in the words of Chairman Stone "has cushioned the shock from severe declines in wheat prices"? A soft cushion for the bureaucrats but extremely expensive for the grain growers.

### Thoro Treatment of Seed Controls Smut

Thoro treatment of seed wheat, together with planting before Sept. 1, are good control measures for smut, according to two years experimental work at the Montana Experiment Station.

In these tests Montana No. 36 winter wheat, inoculated with smut, treated with 52% copper carbonate and seeded at 10 day intervals from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, were used. The treated seed suffered only 1.1% damage by smut as compared with 11.4% for inoculated but untreated seed. Seed wheat treated and seeded at 10 day intervals from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, reached as high as 8.7% smut, but untreated seed planted in the same periods reached 56% smut.

Little difference existed in the efficacy of treatments with copper carbonate, copper sulfate, and formaldehyde. Hydrated lime proved ineffective. Seeding in furrows did not alter the results.



Grown from Seed from Which Smut Balls Were Removed Before Treating for Smut  
[See facing page]



**Happiness**—Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; exercise; go slow and easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy; but, my friend, these I reckon will give you a good lift.—Abraham Lincoln.

## Patents Granted

**1,818,055. Screw Conveyor.** Thos. Elliott, Birmingham, Ala., assignor to Continental Gin Co. In a screw conveyor apparatus, a casing having a side discharge opening and beyond same an overflow opening, and a biased overflow valve normally interposed between the openings and movable responsive to abnormal pressure of material in the casing to permit the discharge of same thru the overflow opening.

**1,821,665. Dust Collector.** Wm. B. Prouty, Evanston, Ill. A collector comprising an upper section, a lower cone-shaped section, an extensible breather pipe extending down into the upper section, an inlet and an outlet fitting tangentially secured to the upper section, the fittings being arranged to cause the air to revolve about the breather pipe, a valve in the pipe, and means for varying the length of the pipe.

**1,820,462. Grinding Mill.** Paul Kittay, Vienna, Austria. A mill comprising a casing having a feed hopper, fixed grinding rings in the side of the casing next the hopper, a revoluble disc having beaters arranged to pass between the fixed grinding rings, and a beating rim on the disc and opposed to one of the fixed grinding rings, the beating rim having teeth on its opposed surface.

**1,818,866. Apparatus for Polishing Grain.** Josef Prokop, Pardubice, Czechoslovakia. In apparatus for polishing or husking granular material the combination of a polishing or husking chamber having a smooth inner surface, a rotary cylinder therein having on its

outer surface a plurality of projections, a rotary worm conveyor within the chamber and located below and parallel to the cylinder to convey granular material along the latter, means to feed granular material to one end of the conveyor, and an outlet at the other end of the conveyor.

**1,818,092. Apparatus for Filling and Weighing Bags.** Wm. R. Peterson, Chicago, Ill., assignor to St. Regis Paper Co., New York, N. Y. In filling and weighing apparatus, a scale beam, a container-support pivotally mounted on the beam, a feeding device for filling material into a container on the support, a link above and parallel with the beam for maintaining the support in correct vertical position, the position being such as to constantly exert an endwise pull on the link, and knife-edge pivotal connections at each end of the link arranged to be held in tight engagement by the endwise pull.

**1,841,842. Dust Collector.** Millard T. Long, San Antonio, Tex. A casing partitions dividing the casing into a chamber and an L-shaped passage, the horizontal limb of the passage being in communication with the top of the chamber, means for introducing the air to be cleaned into the chamber, a suction device connected with the vertical limb of the passage, a short baffle depending from the free edge of the top partition, a long baffle depending from said partition, a drawer fitting in the chamber, and baffles carried by the drawer and between which the second baffle extends.

**1,818,367. Grain Cleaner.** Halbert C. Wallace, Kansas City, Mo. In a grain cleaning device, a conduit including a curved portion and having a vertical wall to receive grain carried by air currents thru the curved portion, the conduit also having an upwardly opening air outlet adjacent the vertical wall, a grain discharge throat including a downward outwardly inclined extension of the vertical wall, and a baffle supported by the vertical wall and having its lower end curved inwardly across the throat to divert the air currents into a curved path for departure thru the air outlet.

**1,820,098. Grain Door.** Wm. J. Storm, Burbank, Cal. A grain door for box cars having a pair of stiles with oppositely disposed flanges forming guides, and a door structure consisting of a plurality of panels set longitudinally edge on edge, and each panel having end flanges forming hook means to interlock with, lap over and slide vertically along the stiles; whereby the several panels form a vertical closure along stiles; said stile flanges being interrupted below their upper ends to form notches for the introduction of the several panels onto the guide flanges and the upper ends having flanges to retain the topmost door panel, the latter interlocking on flanges at the ends of the notches.

**1,821,767. Clover Seed Huller and Scarifier.** Ralph E. Poole, Harlan, Ia. A clover seed huller and scarifier comprising a casing having its opposite end portions cone-shaped, the smaller ends of cone shaped portions being joined together, one of the end portions being open at its outer end, a vertical wall closing the outer end of the other portion, a fan located in the open outer end of one of the portions and adapted to discharge a blast of air thru the smaller ends of the cone-shaped portion into the portion having the closed outer end, a cone-shaped beater journaled for rotation in that end portion of the casing having the closed outer end and the larger end of the beater being spaced from the outer end wall of the portion, a hopper having a discharge outlet located above the smaller end of the beater, the casing having gust outlet passage-ways located above the larger end of the beater and the casing having a seed outlet opening located below the larger end of the beater and at the lower edge of the end closure wall of that end portion of the casing in which the beater is located.

Contracts for construction of two elevators have been let by the Argentine Government to the Corporacion Americana de Fomento Rural at \$62.50 for each capacity ton. Construction began Aug. 15 at Villa Dominguez and Villaguay, each to have 5,000 tons capacity.

## Twenty-Nine Years Ago

Believe it or not M. King, then of Utica, S. D., was elected a director of the Southern Minnesota and South Dakota Grain Dealers Ass'n at its first annual meeting in Minneapolis in 1902. Since then Mike, the Youth, has exchanged some of the hair and vision shown in the engraving herewith for



M. King, Sioux City, Ia.

wisdom, and he is working just as diligently as ever for better conditions in the grain trade. His company, the Western Terminal Elevator Co., of Sioux City, still buys grain at Utica.

When the First National Bank was closed by the federal bank examiners Mr. King was one of those who took hold to reorganize the institution, with the result that it reopened Apr. 15 with our country shipper of thirty years ago as one of its new directors.

The hot, dry weather of the past summer has been favorable to the development of weevil. On the plea of the Farm Board that better prices were coming many dealers held quantities of wheat in their bins. Weevil has become a problem in many places. The answer is treatment with germicides that will kill off the weevil.

## Hanging On

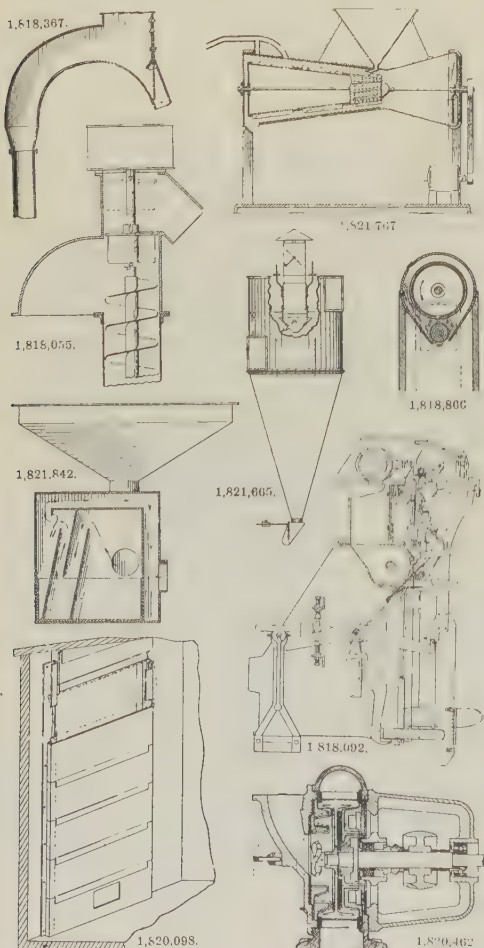
♦♦♦

*It's hanging on that does it,  
When others faint and tire;  
To keep a-going onward,  
To climb a little higher.  
Some folk are always weary;  
They say it can't be done,  
While others keep on trying,  
And find in work their fun.*

*It's hanging on that does it,  
It takes a lot of grit,  
But the more of that you're spending  
The more you have of it;  
And soon it gets as easy  
As singing an old song,  
For forget that you are plugging,  
And the days just slide along.*

*It's hanging on that does it,  
Folk see you standing pat,  
They say you are a wonder,  
A genius, and all that;  
You laughed at their exclaiming,  
"Superior brain or brawn,"  
And know that all the difference  
Is just in hanging on.*

—R. WALTER WRIGHT.





# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Merced, Calif.—R. A. Yost has severed his connection with the Farmers Warehouse Co.

Vernon, Cal.—The milling plant of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., burned late in July, is to be rebuilt.

## CANADA

London, Ont.—The Kellogg Food Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., contemplates the erection of a plant at this point, it is reported, to be 60 x 80 feet, three stories high.

Vancouver, B. C.—Plans have been prepared, it is reported, to increase the capacity of the Port of Vancouver's Elevator No. 2 by an additional 1,400,000 bus. The present capacity is 1,625,000 bus.

Toronto, Ont.—A. O. Hogg, of the grain, feed, seed and produce firm of Hogg & Lytle, Ltd., died quite unexpectedly on Aug. 22, at his summer cottage in the Kawartha Lake district, from a heart attack. He had been in the grain and seed business since 1886, and had only recently been appointed on the new eastern grain standards com'te, representing the Toronto Board of Trade.

Churchill, Man.—Twenty-four cars of No. 1 northern wheat reached this point, the site of Canada's most northern grain elevator, on Sept. 2, to be used as a test shipment from the 2,500,000-bu. Government elevator. It is expected that all of this grain, about 600,000 bus., will be in the elevator by Sept. 12, when the first of the two tramp steamers, that are to take it overseas, is expected.

Montreal, Que.—H. C. Beatty, sec'y of the Board of Trade, has announced the personnel of the new eastern grain standards com'te which sets the standards of grain grown east of Ft. William, Ont., and imports from the United States, as follows: Norman Wight, representing the Montreal Board of Trade; A. O. Hogg (who has since died), representing the Toronto Board of Trade, and T. A. Climo, representing eastern exporters of grain.

Vancouver, B. C.—A central clearing office is proposed where export elevators could interchange papers to enable ships to load at one berth. Forty-five per cent of the grain ships loaded at more than one berth, and 11% at more than two berths, during the 1929-30 crop year. Fifty-five per cent loaded at more than one berth and 19% at more than two berths during 1930-31 crop year. Minimizing grain shifting should speed up shipments, it was pointed out at the general meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce.

## COLORADO

Pritchett, Colo.—This company took over the Pettit Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., on Aug. 5. Capacity of elevator 15,000 bus. We own and operate two elevators, the one here and one at McCall Switch (Pritchett p. o.). We have under construction a 30,000-bu. house which will be completed before spring. In our plant here at Pritchett (the one we purchased from Pettit) we have equipment for the handling of beans, which we will handle on a large scale. Three partners are in this organization: A. E. King, who owns and farms a large amount of land between Springfield and Pritchett and who is well known among land dealers and owners; L. G. Whitaker, well known livestock dealer and wheat producer, and the writer, who for the past six years has been resident manager of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. at Dodge City, Kan. Both Mr. King and myself manage the grain business at both stations. We will also handle cane seeds, sudan and beans.—Farmers Grain Co., L. M. Ward.

Yuma, Colo.—Ray and Forrest Fail have their new feed mill in full operation, manufacturing poultry and stock feeds.

## ILLINOIS

Lexington, Ill.—The plant of John J. Kemp was totally destroyed by fire on Sept. 1.

Toulon, Ill.—The Wrigley Grain & Lumber Co. has just completed painting its elevator and other buildings.

Hanna City, Ill.—The Hanna City Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator burned on Aug. 30, at 3:30 a. m. the morning.

Washington, Ill.—On Aug. 31 fire badly damaged the feed mill building of the Washington Farmers Co-op Grain Co.

St. Charles, Ill.—A new elevator and mill are under construction here for W. P. Lillibridge. Up-to-date equipment is to be installed.

Hanover, Ill.—Chris Fisher, a prominent business man of this place for 50 years, dropped dead while on his way to his feed mill, on Aug. 17. He was 73 years of age.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, Kankakee, Sept. 2, dinner being served at 7 o'clock.

Champaign, Ill.—Grain men of the Champaign territory met at the Inman Hotel, this city, Sept. 8. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, after which business matters were discussed.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory will be held at the Green Lantern, this city, Sept. 10, at 7 p. m., at which hour dinner will be served.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Grain men of this vicinity will gather for dinner to be followed by a business meeting on Sept. 22, at the Chatsworth hotel, this city, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Millbrook, Ill.—The Millbrook Farmers Elevator Co. recently erected an addition for feed and seed, covered the entire building with corrugated steel, and installed a new leg and a truck lift.

Bath, Ill.—The elevator of the Bath Co-op. Co. has recently been covered with metal siding. A new driveway has been constructed in addition to a number of other general improvements.

Camargo, Ill.—Harry L. Kaga, manager of the Camargo Grain Co., has definitely decided to erect his elevator this fall, probably about the middle of September. He will build it on the site of the old house that burned about a year ago.

Sparta, Ill.—We have had splendid co-operation in our publicity campaign against smut from most of our miller members and the campaign must be continued for at least 30 days.—J. L. Grigg, sec'y Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n.

White Hall, Ill.—F. R. Stubblefield, who operated a grist mill at Hillview until about a year ago, is erecting a new mill here. When the new building is ready for occupancy, the machinery will be moved from Hillview to White Hall.

Emery (Maroa p. o.), Ill.—New metal roofing has been placed on the elevator and auxiliary buildings of Victor Dewein's Estate. Other general improvements have also been made.

Maurice, Ill.—Thieves stole the electric motor used in the Maurice Elevator, operated by the Wertz Seed Co. Entrance to the elevator was gained thru unhooking a door. W. J. Klessig, manager, discovered the loss when opening up for business.

Tazewell (r. d. from Mackinaw), Ill.—Material has been delivered to the Little Mackinaw Grain Co. for a new metal roof on the elevator. As the old roofing is wood shingles, the metal will be quite an improvement, lessening the fire hazard considerably.

Nora, Ill.—The elevator still known locally as the Farmers Elevator, sold to Robert Morgan about three years ago, burned at 2:45 Sunday morning, Aug. 30; loss, \$10,000; 3,000 bus. of small grain, the machinery, office furniture and oils and greases were destroyed.

Green Valley, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is constructing a new frame cribbed office about 50 feet north of its fire-resistive concrete elevator. It has been using a room partitioned off on work floor of the elevator but this location was naturally dusty and dirty. The new office will be much more satisfactory.

Peoria, Ill.—The Burlington Elevator, purchased recently by the Farmers National Grain Corp., is undergoing repairs amounting to about \$40,000. The handling capacity is being raised to 100 cars per day, new cleaning machinery is being installed, the drier rebuilt and the bins relined for the storage of wheat. The elevator has been used principally for oat storage. Jos. P. Wilke, formerly weighmaster, has been made superintendent.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Emanuel Z. Zipperman has been suspended from the privileges of the Board of Trade for default on complaint by McCarthy & Scoville.

Mrs. Mary Wilbur, widow of Jacob H. Wilbur, former grain commission merchant of this city, died at her home in Evanston on Aug. 25, at the age of 90 years. She is survived by one son, J. Ralph Wilbur.

Joseph Hudlun, Negro janitor at the Board of Trade, on Sept. 4 celebrated his 50th anniversary as an employee of the board. He took the job as janitor, formerly held by his father, at the time of his father's death in 1894. He is 63 years old.

The Mid-West Grain Corporation, which was organized last year to sell grain shipped from elevators affiliated with the Illinois Grain Corporation, has sold its assets to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which also takes over the personnel.

Due to the widening of Ashland Ave., which takes about 10 feet from the front of Darling & Co.'s feed plant, that company is remodeling the plant. The offices will be on five floors instead of one as formerly, and the feed department will be on the fourth floor.

J. E. Walsh has been promoted to the position of general manager by Vitality Mills, Inc., and will have charge of production and sales and all branches of the company's feed business. He was formerly sales manager for the Vitality Co. Ralph R. Lee has Mr. Walsh's former position as sales manager.

## INDIANA

Owensville, Ind.—Ford Garrett has installed an electro-magnetic separator at his feed mill.

**Lehigh Stone Co.**  
 . . . KANKAKEE, ILL. . . .  
 CRUSHED STONE . SAND . GRAVEL  
 LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR



Centerton, Ind.—Mail addressed to the Centerton Grain & Seed Co. is returned marked "Firm dissolved."

Otterbein, Ind.—Walter Rich is now operating the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator which he recently purchased.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. has been re-organized, with E. H. Fuhrer as pres. and H. W. Fuhrer as sec'y.

Oxford, Ind.—The Oxford Grain Co. now has its new hammer mill in operation, equipped to do all kinds of milling and to manufacture any kind of poultry or dairy feed.

Chrisney, Ind.—The Spencer County Farm Buro has leased land from the Southern Railroad on which to erect a warehouse and store. The Buro will install a feed mixer and grinder.

Clay City, Ind.—Geabes Bros. have installed a new hammer mill grinding system in their mill here. The installation includes an electro-magnetic separator ahead of the grinder.

Castleton, Ind.—Castleton Elvtr. Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 1000 shares with no par value; incorporators: E. R. Baltzell, W. G. Sparks and G. A. Buskirk II; to deal in farm products.

Tipton, Ind.—The Tipton County Farm Buro has completed the erection of its elevator, which was located formerly on the Nickel Plate Railroad at Clarks Hill, Ind., taken down and moved to this point.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—Our elevator, on the Big Four Railroad, has been remodeled and equipped with electric motor, electric dump, new hammer mill and truck scales.—John Frantz, local mgr., Central States Elvtr. Corp.

Dundee, Ind.—It is reported that, on account of the lateness of the season, Urnston Elvtrs., Inc., will not rebuild the elevator that burned last month, until spring. The company's business will be handled this winter thru its Orestes, Ind., elevator.

Otwell, Ind.—McCrillius Abbott, part owner of the Otwell Milling Co., died on Aug. 26, after an illness of several months. Mr. Abbott has spent his life in the milling business and was one of the few in this vicinity whose faith in the small mill never failed.

Liberty, Ind.—The elevator feed mill plant of Thomas McCoy has been completed. It is of the latest design and adapted to many labor saving arrangements. Among the latest improvements are anti-friction bearings, electro-magnetic spout magnets on meal rolls, electro-magnetic separator on hammer mill and a complete set of lightning rods on the plant.

Tangier, Ind.—S. B. Swaim's grain elevator was completely destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 27. Volunteers fought the blaze, but made no headway in preventing the loss which included 500 bushels of oats and some implements valued at \$1,800; partly covered by insurance. The grain office was saved. It was built in 1885 and was Tangier's oldest landmark. The plant was originally built by Mr. Swaim's father, W. B. Swaim.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—A new syfon pneumatic separator has been installed ahead of the hammer mill in the plant of the Mayflower Mills. Horse-shoe magnets were used before the separator was purchased and they are still in place in the feed spout. For any one who does not realize the inefficiency of this type of separation, it would be very interesting to see the small amount of foreign material that is taken out by the magnets in proportion to what actually goes thru.

Cambridge City, Ind.—Verne A. Smith and Donald E. Smith have completed the installation of a complete feed grinding and feed mixing plant here. Plant is electric drive on individual machines and includes anti-friction bearing equipment and magnetic separation to eliminate tramp iron in all stock going to grinders or mixers. Their grand opening took place Aug. 31 and was topped off by a banquet that evening, with over 300 present. Dr. Cloe, of Greenwood, was the principal speaker of the evening and brot out some excellent points on supplemental feeds.

Ossian, Ind.—A new cold process molasses mixer has been recently installed in M. S. Henline's flour mill, operated by a 15-h.p. squirrel cage motor, the wiring for which is nearing completion. A new 5-h.p. motor is being installed to operate the molasses pump.

## IOWA

Hartley, Ia.—On Aug. 19 the plant of Mann & Mann was damaged by fire.

McGregor, Ia.—The Fred Bell Grain Co. has sold its coal sheds and equipment to a number of farmers.

Estherville, Ia.—Additional office room has been built to the B. B. Anderson grain office building on the Rock Island tracks.

Leverette, Ia.—A new scale and gas engine have been installed in the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant at this point and other repairs made by T. E. Ibberson Co.

Dedham, Ia.—The Farmers Service Co. is the new name of the Farmers Grain, Stock & Lbr. Co., which recently renewed its articles of incorporation for 20 years.

Ashton, Ia.—Improvements at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator include repairs to the flax bins, new footings for the lumber shed and rebuilding of the south driveway.

Tabor, Ia.—It is reported that Glen Goy, grain dealer, has had action brot against him for paying for grain by checks when he had insufficient funds in the bank to cover them.

Popejoy, Ia.—White & Ackerman have purchased the A. B. Miller lumber yard, and will operate it in conjunction with their grain business.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Marcus, Ia.—The Marcus Grain Co. just recently completed an addition of a garage to its elevator (formerly the local elevator of Edmonds & Londergan) owned and operated by W. E. Willey.—Art Torkelson.

Metz (Newton p. o.), Ia.—Percy Engle, of Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the 55-year-old grain elevator formerly owned by D. J. Eberhart of Newton. The elevator is being torn down and will be removed.

Ossian, Ia.—The Ossian Elvtr., operated under the name of the Union Produce Co., has installed an oat huller and corn cracker for the purpose of making farm animal rations, according to Bill Murphy, operator.

Silver City, Ia.—A 16,000-bu. elevator is being erected on the farm occupied by Fred Miller and owned by the J. J. Taylor Estate, near here. It will consist of four circular bins of concrete staves, and will be fire and vermin proof.

Adair, Ia.—H. J. Chadwick & Co. have taken charge of the Adair custom grinding mill, formerly operated by the late W. S. Barney. The new company took charge on Aug. 17. The company operates a similar plant at Anita.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Regarding our fire loss of Aug. 15 [reported in the last number of the Journals], it was incurred at the time of the Reinbeck Lbr. Co.'s fire, and was minor as far as we were concerned, only a heat loss.—Moeller & Walter.

Elk Horn, Ia.—Fire destroyed the Olsen Feed Mill about 3 a. m., Aug. 24. The building and its contents of grain and machinery were a mass of flames when discovered. The mill was built three years ago at a cost of \$4,200. The loss is placed at \$5,000; insurance \$3,500.

## Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate  
Protection on  
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings  
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Wm. E. G. Saunders' elevator burned late in the afternoon, Aug. 21; loss, over \$5,000; partly insured; about 15,000 bus. of grain was damaged. The elevator was built in 1878, when the railroad first came to this town.

Toledo, Ia.—James D. Blake, of Cedar Rapids, has purchased the Toledo Grain Co.'s business from Ray Murrell. Joe T. McNally has been retained as manager, and will handle the local business. Mr. Blake will make his headquarters at Cedar Rapids.

Sioux City, Ia.—Construction work on the 250,000-bu. addition to the Great Northern Railroad Co.'s elevator, leased by the Flanley Grain Co., was reported to be about half completed on Aug. 23. The Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. has the contract.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A workman, John Welch, slipped from a scaffold at the new Milwaukee Elvtr., leased to the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., fell 30 feet and fractured his leg so badly that he had to be attended by a physician before he could be moved to a hospital.—A. T.

Mt. Vernon, Ia.—The Independent Coal Co. installed custom grinding equipment on Sept. 1. In addition to grinding, a line of commercially mixed feeds will be carried. The firm name will be changed to the Independent Coal & Feed Co. The properties are now being repainted.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Suit has been filed by W. W. Toole against H. W. Pletch, the Pletch Grain Co. and Beach-Wickham & Co. alleging that the plaintiff had on deposit with the defendants at their Ottumwa office \$2,000 to be invested in grain on margin and that a profit of \$635 was made, for which the plaintiff demands an accounting.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The office of the Quaker Oats Elvtr. was closed for a short time during the last week of August and all fixtures moved to a new location. The new quarters are located in the office building at the elevator. Manager Horton advises the driveway beside the office and into the elevator will soon be graveled. A new 20-ton all-steel scale with a concrete top has just been installed.

George, Ia.—Damage done by thieves causing a fire in the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. (as reported in the last number of the Journals) has been repaired, the interior being entirely refinished, and a basement has been put under the office. The stolen radio and adding machine were later found near the elevator, and it is hoped that the finger prints on them may help bring the thieves to justice.

George, Ia.—C. J. Locker's elevator and lumber yards have been sold to Chris Lambert and Heinie Locker. The deal was consummated on Aug. 15 and immediate possession given. C. J. Locker has conducted the Locker Lbr., Grain & Coal Co. here for 24 years, having purchased this business from Schoeneman Bros. Co. in 1906. Fred J. Raker, who formerly managed the business for a period of years for the two former owners, will continue in charge. Mr. Raker has lately been in the hardware business.

Sheldon, Ia.—Grain elevator managers from 21 towns in southern Minnesota and northwestern Iowa met at the Commercial Club rooms, this city, Monday night, Aug. 24, to discuss the problem presented by the activities of truckers, which had noticeably increased during the previous month. It was the opinion of the elevator men that the truckers obtain an unfair profit by buying grain under the market price and selling it to the farmers above the market, and that farmers would save considerable money by dealing direct with their local elevators.

## KENTUCKY

Morganfield, Ky.—Collins Waller, Jess and Margaret Buchanan have incorporated the Morganfield Feed & Mill, Inc., for \$100.

Louisville, Ky.—H. Verhoeff & Co. moved to new quarters on Aug. 29, in the Equitable Bldg., at Fourth and Market streets.



**KANSAS**

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills are now running on a part time basis.

Kackley, Kan.—The Kackley Co-op. Exchange is reported as out of business.

Potter, Kan.—The Potter Grain Co. has installed a feed mill and is also enlarging its office.

Claudell, Kan.—Stock of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Aug. 9.

Caldwell, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Aug. 27.

Kismet, Kan.—The Kismet Equity Exchange sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Copeland, Kan.—The Richardson Grain Co.'s elevator, built in 1930, burned Aug. 31, with 53,000 bus. of wheat.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. is erecting a warehouse addition, to be 12 feet wide and 84 feet long.

Cherryvale, Kan.—Lightning entered on the wiring in the plant of the N. Sauer Milling Co., on Aug. 18 and burned out two coils.

Mulvane, Kan.—The Mulvane Co-op. Union has installed a new grinder for use in the manufacture of a new line of cereal products.

Syracuse, Kan.—White Star Special V Cups have been installed in the leg of the Syracuse Elvtr., to increase its lofting capacity.

Attica, Kan.—R. D. Ely has equipped his elevator with White Star Special Boot and V Cups, and a 9-in. 4-ply rubber covered cup belt supplied by the White Star Co.

Kingman, Kan.—The iron clad warehouse, west grain tanks, and stock stored therein of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. were damaged by exposure fire on Aug. 28.

Glasco, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co., operating an elevator and feed mill, have remodeled the mill and installed a new diesel engine, and will also manufacture flour.

Anthony, Kan.—J. H. Caton, formerly of the Duesenbury & Caton Grain Co., operating an elevator at Hayter (Anthony p. o.), writes that he will be out of the grain business for about a year.

Liberal, Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co.'s 250,000-bu. concrete elevator under construction by the McDowell Const. Co., as reported in the Journal's last number, is expected to be completed by Nov. 1. The headhouse will be 170 feet high and the grain tanks 90 feet. When this house is completed the milling company will tear down one of the other elevators to make room for a larger warehouse.

Belleville, Kan.—In accordance with requests from the Salina Board of Trade, and the Topeka Board of Trade, among others, George B. Ross, chief of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept., has announced that Clay Center, Kan., will be discontinued as an inspection center, and inspections will be made at Belleville instead. This is being done to take care of grain moving from points on the Rock Island west of Belleville to points north.

Wakeeney, Kan.—W. E. Dillinger and farmer associates will build a 250,000-bu.

grain elevator here to cost about \$50,000. C. E. Robinson, pres. of the Robinson Milling Co., Salina, has agreed to take half the stock in the enterprise, it is understood, conditioned in part that a number of the larger wheat growers of this vicinity take the balance of the stock. Work is to be started in the spring and the plant completed in time to handle the new crop.

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Milling Co. has had plans drawn by Horner & Wyatt for a 100,000-bu. re-inforced concrete storage addition to its plant, to consist of four tanks and six interstices. Excavating and pile driving has already started. The T. J. Ryan Const. Co. has the contract for the construction.

Ingalls, Kan.—Pete Douglas, an employee of the Ingalls Co-op. Exchange, went into a bin of wheat, on Sept. 1, with which some trouble was experienced in getting the wheat to run freely as efforts were being made to empty the bin. As soon as Douglas removed the obstruction from the spout, the pressure of the wheat was so strong that he was drawn down quickly and entirely covered with wheat. By the quick work of L. O. Webb, manager, assisted by an elevator man, a large hole was cut in the side, allowing the grain to run out on the ground, and in this way he was saved from death. He quickly regained consciousness when brot out in the air.

Augusta, Kan.—The elevator operated by Clarence Miller, doing business as the Augusta Grain Co., Milton Bosse of Ellinwood, owner of the elevator, burned early in the morning of Aug. 24; loss, about \$10,000, including equipment; insurance, \$6,000. Mr. Miller estimates his loss at \$1,757, which includes grain and feed destroyed, completely covered by insurance. It is generally believed that the fire was caused by a short circuit in the electric wiring. Mr. Bosse at once made preparations to move his elevator at Haverhill to the site of the burned elevator. The former elevator had a capacity of 20,000, but the one that will replace it has a capacity of 8,000 bus. Mr. Miller will continue to operate the elevator at the old location.

**LOUISIANA**

Shreveport, La.—Fire damaged the Kalmach-Burckett Feed Plant recently to the estimated extent of \$25,000; fully insured. Reconstruction will begin at once. Several firemen were injured during the spectacular blaze.

**MARYLAND****BALTIMORE LETTER**

John S. Connor, freight broker, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed vice-consul of the Argentine Republic at the port of Baltimore.—R. C. N.

The Chamber of Commerce will be represented at the forthcoming annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, at Houston, Tex., Oct. 12 to 14, by J. A. Manger, head of J. A. Manger & Co., grain commission, and Chief Grain Inspector, David H. Larkin.—R. C. N.

A truck laden with 250 bus. of Eastern Shore wheat, bound for Baltimore, crashed thru a bridge over one of the smaller creeks emptying into the Chester River, and employees of the State Roads Commission salvaged the greater part of the grain. It is thought the heavy rains weakened the bridge so that the combined weight of the six-ton truck and the 250 bus. of wheat proved more than the structure could stand.—R. C. N.

A very unusual procedure has been resorted to in the case of a remnant of 48,000 bus. of No. 2 (special) barley which has been stored in the export elevator of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. at Locust Point for nearly two years, about 100,000 bus. having been in the original consignment. Due to the absence of export demand, there has been practically no outlet here for barley, in consequence of which the owners have ordered the 48,000 bus. shipped back to Milwaukee (whence it came) by way of the Lakes.—R. C. N.

**MICHIGAN**

Melvin, Mich.—The hay shed of C. H. McKernan burned on Aug. 30.

Thomas, Mich.—The Thomas Cash Elvtr., a new enterprise, has incorporated for \$10,000.

Morrice, Mich.—A new garage for the Morrice Grain & Elvtr. Co. is being built on the east wing of the building.

Ortonville, Mich.—The feed mill recently bot by the Vienna Milling Co., of Detroit, from Chet LaFlamboy is being remodeled into a flour mill.

Hudson, Mich.—The elevator owned by the James L. Maloney Estate and leased to the Hudson Milling Co. has been overhauled, repaired and painted and re-opened.

Ionia, Mich.—J. Hale & Sons, among other recent improvements installed a conveyor system to facilitate the handling of grain. An exhaust pipe system was added to the dust collecting system also.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Harris Milling Co. is constructing a hydro-electric plant to supply electrical power for the operation of the Harris mill. The work will require six or seven weeks and the employment of from 10 to 15 men.

Sturgis, Mich.—Blue & Gilhams, incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000. This business has been established for 23 years, operating elevators at Sturgis and at Klinger Lake, and the incorporation of the firm will make no difference in the operation of the business.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated to operate as a subsidiary of the Frank T. Caughey Co., wholesale feed manufacturers of Detroit, makers of Victor brand products. The Michigan Grain & Feed Co. will facilitate direct operation of a number of plants located in the state of Michigan. The company is capitalized at \$50,000.—H. F. R.

Belding, Mich.—M. L. Stout, head of the M. L. Stout & Son's elevator here, died on Aug. 27, in Blodgett Hospital, Grand Rapids, despite a blood transfusion from his son, Amon. A year ago Mr. Stout had 17 teeth removed, which resulted in great loss of blood, and he never fully recovered. He was taken to the hospital following a sinking spell on the morning of the day he died. He is survived by his wife, four sons and four daughters.

Columbus, Mich.—The recent thefts at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Columbus, at the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse at Memphis (both of which were reported in the last number of the Journals), at the elevator at Capac and from a box car at Crosswell, where 38 bags of peas were stolen, were all perpetrated by two men, Charles Bernek and Edward Furst, who have confessed. Bernek had served five years for robbing a bank and had been on parole 11 months. It was the first offense of the other man.

**MINNESOTA**

Dale, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved and David G. Johnson, of Hawley, appointed receiver.

**GEO. E. GANO**

Hutchinson, Kans.

**GRAIN**

Merchandisers

Operators of Country Elevators and  
a 2,000,000 bus. Terminal Elevator

**Adair-Morton Grain Co.**

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

**OGREN GRAIN CO.**

Wichita, Kansas

Grain Merchants



Lonsdale, Minn.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this place is returned marked "Out of business."

Kiester, Minn.—The Kiester Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. iron-clad its elevator and make some other repairs.

Waldorf, Minn.—W. A. Ballweber has been appointed manager of the Waldorf Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. This company was recently reorganized.

Ortonville, Minn.—It is reported that a grist mill will be built here by the business men for the farmers to grind their grain, as was the custom years ago.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—The local elevator of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co., closed since last year, is now open for handling the new crop, with N. Benoit again in charge.

Evansville, Minn.—C. Roe, of Minneapolis, has purchased the Farmers Independent Grain Co., which he will operate under the old name, with Carl Nelson as manager.

Northrup, Minn.—Tom Miller, former manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator at Vernon Center, has been appointed manager for the same company at this point.

Vernon Center, Minn.—E. E. Anderson, formerly manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s house at Truman, Minn., has succeeded Tom Miller, who has been transferred by the company to Northrup.

Dawson, Minn.—Extensive improvements have been made in the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator. Part of the new equipment is a 15-ton scale and a Strong Dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Albert Lea, Minn.—After an idleness of two years, the old Albert Lea Mills is re-opening, with G. S. Steward as local manager. It will be owned and operated under the name of the Farmers Wholesale Co., a Minnesota corporation with 60 branches.

Rosewood, Minn.—The Rosewood Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n has sold the elevator and all machinery to Rasmus Oen and Harry Myrom of Thief River Falls, who are now conducting a general elevator business, buying grain and clover and dealing in coal, feeds and flour.

Royalton, Minn.—The Eix feed mill sustained a small fire loss, on Aug. 13, when Willard LaCoursiere was pouring gasoline from a can into a fuel tank and the gasoline suddenly ignited, setting fire to the building and burning him severely about the face and arms. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

Farmington, Minn.—The fire at the Farm Service Stores, Inc.'s elevator, reported in the last number of the Journals, was caused by a piece of iron going thru the feed mill. Ralph Birdsall, manager, hearing the iron and realizing wheat it meant, started for the door; but the sparks from the iron ignited the dust, causing an explosion which blew him out of the door, sent a farmer who was in the feed room out thru a window and also sent two others from the feed room. Fortunately none of them was seriously hurt. About 130,000 pounds of corn, wheat, oats and barley was burned, besides thousands of pounds of commercial feed and 170 balls of twine. All important records, books and cash were saved from the office building, which was also destroyed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is rebuilding the plant, which will consist of a 20,000-bu. elevator and a feed mill (full description given in the last number of the Journals).

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

W. J. Kuhr, former general manager of the Northwest Grain Ass'n has retired.

The safe of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was robbed of \$75 during the night of Aug. 31.

The Northwest Grain Ass'n on Aug. 25 voted to affiliate with the Farmers National Grain Ass'n and to market the grain of the 120 country elevators in the organization thru the Farmers National.

Clyde Burdick, who has been associated with the grain trade for 40 years, being manager of the mixed feed department of Washburn-Crosby Co. for the past 15 years, retired Sept. 1, and will take a well-earned rest. He contemplates going to Florida for the winter.

An interest in the newly formed Acme Feed Products Co. has been purchased by Albert M. Blaisdell, former vice-pres. and sec'y of the Blaisdell Milling Co. and he is now vice-pres. of the Acme Co., of which Maurice J. Beaubaire is the manager. A feed brokerage business is conducted.

J. L. Huber has become associated with the recently formed Hennepin Grain Co. Mr. Huber was formerly merchandising manager for the Farmers National Grain Corp., in this city, previously holding the same position with the Quinn-Shepherdson Co., and prior to that with the McCaull-Dinsmore Co.

After an illness of about three months, Thomas A. Maney, founder of Maney Bros. Mill & Elvtr. Co., died on Aug. 31, at the age of 82 years. He had been in the grain and feed business in this city for a half century, but has not been active in the business for about 10 years. His son, W. A. Maney, now has charge.

Charges by State Senator Mullin that No. 2 and No. 3 wheat had been shipped into the elevator at Lakeville, Minn., and No. 1 inspection certificates issued against it, are refuted by the records of the State Grain Inspection Department, showing that the wheat shipped into the elevator had been graded No. 1 before leaving St. Paul for Lakeville.

#### MISSOURI

Atherton, Mo.—Claud Griffin, a farmer, filed an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Atherton Elvtr. Co. He owns some stock in the company and said it was operating at a loss and is insolvent.

Barnard, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s Elevator was entered during the night of Aug. 11, the safe broken into, and cash and checks totaling about \$400 stolen. Three other business houses were entered the same night.

Richmond, Mo.—Tom Fowler and Charles Rocklage of this place, representatives of Ray County Grain Growers, Inc., are reported to have gone to Chicago recently to apply for a loan from the Farmers National Grain Corp. for the purchase of four elevators in this county, as follows: Clark, Rocklage & Fowler, at Richmond; J. M. Redd, at Hardin; Henrietta Grain Co., at Henrietta, and L. Cain, at Floyd.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

The brokerage partnership of Graham & Brown was dissolved, effective Sept. 1. The business is being continued by Don C. Graham in his own name.

Jack Martin, former manager of the Martin Commission Co., which has been dissolved, has become associated with the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co. in the coarse grain department.

Recent applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include E. A. Hamilton (associated with Elliot Love, pit broker) on transfer from W. C. Fisher. The price was reported to be \$5,500 net.

We have under contemplation erection of a grain elevator in our Fairfax industrial district, Kansas City, Kan. However, no immediate plans for construction are being considered. We own several hundred acres of industrial property suitable for such a project.—Walter E. Wright, exec. ass't gen'l mgr., Woods Bros. Corp.

On Sept. 1 the surplus of the department was in excess of \$100,000. Since that date the fees for inspection and weighing have been reduced from \$1 to 60c per car. Altho the law does not require us to lower the protein fees, I feel that they should conform to the inspection and weighing fees, and, therefore, I have decided to reduce the protein fees from 75c to 60c per duplicate test. The fees of this department will remain at 60c until the surplus is depleted to \$70,000, when they will be again advanced to \$1 per car for inspection and weighing as provided by law.—Geo. B. Ross, Chief Inspector.

Merle H. Howard, former manager of the local office of the Updike Grain Corp. closed Sept. 1 (as reported in the last number of the Journals), in taking the management of the Equity Union Grain Co., of this city, a co-operative marketing organization with

connections in Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, becomes the successor of J. J. Knight, former sec'y-treas. and general manager, who resigned because of disagreement with some of the directors, following his opposition to the company tying up with the Farm Board. About 20 of the office and field forces resigned with Mr. Knight, ending a year of controversy.

#### MONTANA

Moore, Mont.—The Montana Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently moved from Hilger to this point to replace the elevator burned last spring, is now in operation, with Dave Williams as manager.

Lewistown, Mont.—On Aug. 27, a final hearing was held before the referee in bankruptcy of the Judith Milling Co., prior to offering the mill and elevator properties of the company for public sale.

Lewistown, Mont.—Regarding the re-opening of the state laboratory here, reported in the daily press, George H. Moran, chief grain inspector for the state, Department of Agriculture, Labor & Industry, at Great Falls, Mont., writes: "This department dismantled the laboratory in the Bank Electric Bldg. [Lewistown, Mont.] last spring and has no intention of re-opening it at that point. Mr. Bullock was formerly in charge of the Lewistown laboratory and made application this fall for a license to operate a private laboratory and obtained the use of the laboratory owned by the Montana Flour Mills Co. He is not in the employ of the department and has no connection with it."

#### NEBRASKA

Polk, Neb.—W. A. Carnine has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n.

Mason City, Neb.—Asa and Charley Martin are preparing a building for a feed grinding mill.

Hallam, Neb.—The Hallam Grain Co. has installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in its elevator.

Seward, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks Grain Co., headquarters Omaha, is discontinuing business at this point.

Pleasanton, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in its elevator.

Monowi, Neb.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s elevator here has been closed due to the drought and general conditions.

Martland, Neb.—Additional storage annex for the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. has been completed by the R. M. Van Ness Const. Co.

Holdrege, Neb.—A branch office has been opened here by the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., of Kansas City, and Ross Sexson has been appointed manager.

David City, Neb.—Following the death of Philip Kroft, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, 15 men made application for the position.

Albion, Neb.—The Norco Feed Mill held an official opening on Aug. 22, after having been renovated and remodeled. This was formerly the Albion Milling Co. property.

Cullom (Cedar Creek p. o.), Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Harry Dehning, of Elmwood, as manager of the elevator, succeeding Don Seiver, resigned.

Norfolk, Neb.—Alleging that his health has been permanently injured because of his employment as a mixer of flours for 10 years at the Norfolk Mills, due to lack of ventilation and improper dust collection, Earl Kennedy has brot a suit for damages against the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills for \$37,700.

#### WANTED

We pay CASH for idle flour and feed mills, elevator machinery, etc. For sale: Number of used mixers, corn cutters, graders.

**H. C. DAVIS MILL MACHINERY**  
Front Street, Bonner Springs, Kansas



Omaha, Neb.—Fegles Const. Co. now building re-inforced concrete annex of 372,000 bus. capacity, for us. Expect complete job in about 3 weeks; 8 tanks and 9 interstices.—Maney Milling Co.

Beatrice, Neb.—The Derby Grain Co. has quit business here and sold its elevator to Black Bros., millers of this place. Little or no movement of grain in the county, owing to prevailing low prices, was the cause.

St. Edward, Neb.—Joseph B. Carter, who for many years has operated an elevator here which he bot from the Omaha Elvtr. Co., for which he had formerly operated it, died last month, at the age of 63 years, after a short illness.

Any one desiring to qualify as a public warehouse under the new law can do so by applying to the Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, or get a federal license from W. H. Holliday, agent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 438 Keeline Bldg., Omaha.

Bridgeport, Neb.—The firm of Dunlap & Dove has been dissolved and the grain and feed business in this city will hereafter be conducted by B. N. Dunlap. C. N. Dove, retiring member of the firm, will continue in the stock feeding business. The elevator at Northport is under lease and is not affected by the dissolution of the firm.

Concord, Neb.—The local elevator of the Crowell Elvtr. Co., of Omaha, that had been closed for a year, has been remodeled by the R. M. Van Ness Const. Co., which installed a Richardson Scale, electric truck and wagon dump and grates, moved the leg and rebuilt the dump pits. This company's other elevator was destroyed by fire in July, as reported in the Journals.

Scribner, Neb.—A. F. Diels, manager of the Scribner Grain & Lbr. Co., and his assistant, E. J. Dau, both of whom have been with the company for about 10 years, have resigned and been succeeded by L. M. Weaver, assisted by his nephew, Lawrence Weaver, and George Bruse, a former employee. Mr. Diels grew up in the grain and lumber business of this place as an associate of his father, who operated the Monitor Mills and the lumber yard, which was later conducted by the Diels brothers and finally operated by Mr. Diels, who in 1915 sold out to the farmers company.

## NEW ENGLAND

Waterbury, Conn.—Stock of the H. S. Coe Co. was probably totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 27.

Boston, Mass.—Edward S. Benedict, a director of the Grain & Flour Exchange, has recovered from a long illness.

Chester, Vt.—Chester Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Charles E. Marshall, Albert L. Ware and Rudolph Gfroerer.

Northampton, Mass.—Hampshire Co-op. Farmers Exchange, incorporated; pres. and treas., Milton A. Holmes; vice-pres., W. Willard; capital stock, \$25,000; to buy grain, feed, cereals and other supplies on the co-operative plan.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include S. H. Smith.

Kendall, N. Y.—The plant of the Kendall Produce Co. was badly damaged by fire on Sept. 1.

Batavia, N. Y.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the feed plant of the Co-op. G. L. F. Holding Corp. on Aug. 20, with about 20 tons of feed being wet down and machinery and electric motor damaged by water. Loss, about \$5,000.

Chappaqua, N. Y.—If Louis L. Kopp, pres. of the Chappaqua Feed Co., is successful in his efforts to induce the town board to create an industrial zone including the site of his feed mill, he will remove his old mill and erect an up-to-date one.

Lockport, N. Y.—The 260,000-bu. grain storage tanks for Federal Mills, Inc., have been completed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., giving the company a total capacity of 360,000 bus. The capacity of the addition was increased after construction was started, by about 60,000 bus.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Globe Elvtr. Co.'s property on the Erie Railroad has been taken over by the Queen City Milling Co., recently organized to conduct a feed manufacturing business, and extensive improvements and alterations have been made to the plant, which is now in operation.

## NEW JERSEY

Maywood, N. J.—The Hygrade Milling Co., incorporated; incorporators: Richenaker & Ford, of Hackensack; to manufacture grains and cereals.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Stanley, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. has been closed.

Sykeston, N. D.—The Wiest & Co. Elvtr. is installing a small flour mill.

Derrick, N. D.—Arthur Ihle, formerly of Simcoe, N. D., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Grafton, N. D.—The Minnesota Elvtr. Co. has appointed Ole Sherven, former agent for the Woodworth Elvtr. Co. at Carpio, N. D., manager of its elevator at this point.

Fordville, N. D.—The old Cargill Elvtr., now owned by the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., is being moved, without being taken down, up to the company's other house here.

Columbus, N. D.—The Columbus Flour Mill, F. W. Moore proprietor, has just been remodeled and is now operating as a flour mill and feed grinding plant. A mixed feed business will be added later.

Carrington, N. D.—The Carrington Grain Co.'s elevator, operated by E. I. Ferguson, who has been manager, and C. B. Foster, of Minot, closed Sept. 1 for the period of a year, due to this year's crop failure and poor prices for grain. Mr. Ferguson expects to take charge of the business again next fall.

## OHIO

Napoleon, O.—The Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. recently added to its equipment a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Canal Winchester, O.—Howard L. Hockman sustained slight windstorm damage to his elevator in July.

Bellevue, O.—The plant of the Buckingham Grain & Seed Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 17.

Portsmouth, O.—Lightning struck the smoke stack on the mill of the P. H. Harsha Milling Co. on June 22.

Prospect, O.—The Prospect Farmers Exchange has installed a large sifter furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Lyme (Bellevue p. o.), O.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Buckingham Grain & Seed Co. recently.

Camden, O.—J. F. Decker, who previous to 1929 was for 12 years manager of a grain elevator, is not now connected with a grain elevator.

Monroeville, O.—On July 21 fire caused by friction of belt running loose on pulley in the elevator plant of the Herrman-McLean Co. resulted in damaging the belt.

Monroeville, O.—M. Myers and Z. Ernst, of Detroit, have taken over the Monroeville Milling Co.'s plant and will grind feeds and manufacture flour, cornmeal and buckwheat.

Seven Mile, O.—The mangled and dismembered body of William L. Shaeffer, owner of the elevator business of William L. Shaeffer & Son at this point, director of the bank and prominent citizen, was found Thursday, Aug. 27, on the railroad tracks at Hurston's Crossing, three miles from Hamilton, near here. The coroner's verdict was accidental death, after an examination of the remains. Mr. Schaeffer had been missing since Monday afternoon, when he left the elevator in his auto to make some calls at points about 10 miles distant, and a day later his auto was found. He received a head injury two years ago, which might have caused him to suffer a lapse of memory. His business was in good shape and his banking connections sound. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

## OKLAHOMA

Cherokee, Okla.—A feed and whole flour mill has been added by the Brakey & Son Grain Co.

Hennessey, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Co-op. Ass'n contemplates applying for federal warehouse license.

Pryor, Okla.—Flour milling equipment has been added to the custom feed grinding plant operated by Allred & Ragon.

Cushing, Okla.—The Cushing Milling Co. has just been established here by F. W. Markee, formerly in the feed business with his father at Perkins. A building was remodeled to house feed mill machinery.

Hartshorne, Okla.—The Long Milling Co. opened for business on Aug. 29, under the management of Roy Long. The new firm's plant is equipped to do all kinds of feed grinding. As an inducement to get acquainted the first day, the firm ground a bushel of meal free for each customer.

Holdenville, Okla.—The Pickens & Holmes Grain Co. is building an addition to its elevator, 24 feet square, three stories and basement, to be used for the manufacture of sweet feeds. Commercial dairy and poultry feeds will be made. The machinery has arrived and is ready to be installed. Operation will start Oct. 1.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sedro Woolley, Wash.—Ropes & Son are putting in a feed grinding and mixing unit.

Seattle, Wash.—A feed mixer is being installed in the plant of the Washington Feed Co.

Salem, Ore.—E. T. Barkus & Son are installing a new magnetic separator ahead of their attrition mill.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Kennewick Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Aug. 21.

Shedd, Ore.—O. M. Thompson recently installed a new hammer mill equipped with super feeder and separator.

Craigmont, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Merc. Co. has installed an automatic weigher at its big scales at the elevator.

Junction City, Ore.—The warehouse of the Oregon Feed Co. burned recently; loss, \$75,000, including grain and building.

Paris, Ida.—Silas L. Wright has been appointed local manager in Bear Lake County for the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Tangent, Ore.—The Jenks-White Seed Co. of Salem, Ore., has recently installed a new standard power system in its plant at this point.

*Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator  
Legs and Grain Storage Bins*

**HH ROBERTSON CO**  
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS  
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

*District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities*

**ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF**



Roseberg, Ore.—The Douglas County Flour Mills recently added a magnetic separator to their attrition mill to reduce the fire hazard.

Newberg, Ore.—The Chehalem Valley Mills have recently installed a new Eureka Separator, three new elevator legs and new metal cyclone dust collectors in their elevator.

Lebanon, Ore.—Ralph Scroggin has recently installed a new magnetic separator ahead of his attrition mill, in addition to considerable other improvements in his elevator.

Seattle, Wash.—The Albers Bros. Milling Co. has let the contract for the erection of a \$50,000 fireproof warehouse, replacing the one burned early in June. It will be 300 x 150 feet, one story.

Jasper, Ore.—The Jasper Cereal Mills are being remodeled and improved for the manufacture of mixed feeds, cereal products and flours. E. W. Ruhl recently purchased the plant from E. E. Kepner.

Spangle, Wash.—Two young men were arrested in Lewiston, Ida., recently, charged with stealing 1,076 grain sacks from the local warehouse of the Boyd-Conlee Co., whose headquarters are at Spokane, Wash.

Dallas, Ore.—The Polk County Farmers Co-op. Whse. Co., Inc., has recently made considerable improvements in its feed mill, consisting of new storage bins, revamping several elevator legs and replacing all wooden pulleys with metal, and also made improvements in its power system.

Bellingham, Wash.—Early in August another continuance was asked by the attorneys for the trustee in bankruptcy, pending a further audit of the books of the O. H. Seiple Co., Inc., wholesale dealers in flour, feed and grain products, who went into bankruptcy early this year, and the next hearing will be held late in September.

Seattle, Wash.—Frank E. Ryer has resigned his position as manager of the grain department of Russell Miller Co. and given up his membership in the Grain Exchange and his office as pres. of the exchange. He has been succeeded as pres. by C. W. Nelson, pres. of the Terminal Trading Co.; Gordon T. Shaw has been appointed vice-pres. of the exchange, and A. G. Tuohy, a trustee.

Withrow, Wash.—A new warehouse will be built to replace the warehouses destroyed by fire July 20 [as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals]. House is 48 x 150 with 11-foot posts; foundation 8 x 12 stringers with 6-foot centers on 8 x 8 posts; joists 3 x 10 with 16" centers; posts on concrete blocks and crossbraced with 4 x 4's. New machinery will be put in concrete elevator which was gutted by fire.—Waterville Union Grain Co. (Waterville, Wash.).

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The wife of Philip R. Markley, vice-pres. of the Commercial Exchange, died on Aug. 17.

York, Pa.—Hespenheide & Thompson's feed mill set on fire Aug. 22; loss, light; it is believed that thieves either purposely or accidentally set fire to the mill, as the safe showed signs of burglary attempt; loss covered by insurance. Repairs were made and the mill in operation again within a week.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Bonilla, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. has been closed as no grain was coming in due to poor crops.

Egan, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently appointed Albert Paulson manager of its elevator. He was formerly at Madison, S. D.

Huron, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtrs., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Sheldon F., Fred B. and Margaret F. Reese. This is an old established business.

Bryant, S. D.—Small damage, amounting only to about \$60, was done by fire to the G. M. Thompson Elvtr., Aug. 21, believed to have been caused by a piece of metal going thru the feed mill. The fire, which occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was soon discovered and put out.

Chamberlain, S. D.—Community Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to deal in grain and feed.

Brookings, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son have just completed the installation of a large feed grinding mill, of 75 h.p., with double motors, equipped with an electro-magnetic separator, a dust collector and blower, also a wire screen scalper. The mill was installed in the space formerly occupied by coal bins. A 12-foot driveway was put in for loading the ground feed, all under cover. All the over-head bins are lined with galvanized iron. An oat huller will be installed later.

## SOUTHEAST

Laurel, Miss.—A feed mill was recently installed by the Merchants Co.

Augusta, Ga.—The Southern Milling Co.'s plant burned in August; loss, \$30,000.

Herndon, Va.—The plant of the B. M. McCarty Milling Co. was damaged by fire recently.

Augusta, Ga.—A flour, feed and corn mill is being constructed on the old Union Mill property, recently bot by Dr. R. L. Olive.

Darlington, S. C.—On Aug. 19 fire caused by friction or choke in cleaner in the plant of Darlington Roller Mills damaged the cleaner and some spouting and water damaged the bolting silks in machinery and some wheat in the grinding bin.

## TENNESSEE

Elkton, Tenn.—The firm of W. W. Hardiman Gin & Grain Co. has been dissolved, Logan Patterson retiring from the partnership, and the business will be wound up by W. W. Hardiman, who has assumed all debts and liabilities of the firm.

## TEXAS

Burkburnett, Tex.—W. S. Duval is establishing a new flour mill at this point.

Friona, Tex.—The establishment of a co-operative flour and feed mill is being discussed.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—Construction of an elevator and feed mill is under way for the Lone Star Fertilizer Co., which expects to operate it in December.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—It is believed that the fire that destroyed the old Daisy Moore Elvtr., reported in the last number of the Journals, was of incendiary origin.

Dumas, Tex.—Plains Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$8,000; incorporators: D. S. Arnold, H. S. Arnold and Mrs. T. A. Heinatz; to conduct a storage business.

Sherman, Tex.—A feed mill is being erected at the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, recently purchased by Kay Kimbell, of Ft. Worth, as reported in the last number of the Journals. It will be a 3-story frame building, built from the material in the old Womack Mill, at Whitewright, this county, also recently purchased by Mr. Kimbell, and which has been wrecked for the purpose.

Fort Stockton, Tex.—D. S. Beeman is establishing a sweet feed mill at this point.

Lacoste, Tex.—Alex Hitzfelder has had a blower type grain elevator installed in the former Farmers Union Warehouse to handle the big grain crop. Grain dealers at this point all have elevators in their warehouses now to load their grain.

Wellington, Tex.—Singley's Mill & Elevator re-opened on Sept. 1. The plant is equipped to manufacture feed and flour. The Singley Mill & Elevator Co. was sold to J. H. Pettit & Son in the fall of 1928, and the plant was operated by the new owners up until this year.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Brackett Grain Co., incorporated; company is composed of Kent Barber, formerly connected with Texas mills and at one time manager of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Arkansas City, Kan., and W. O. Brackett, also well known in the Southwest.

Raymondville, Tex.—The new feed mill under construction by the Farmers Gin Co., a co-operative, is nearing completion. There will be three stories above ground and two beneath. A dump with belt conveyors has been provided to carry the whole feed into the pit, and from there it will be carried to the dust collector at the top of the building. The molasses mixing department will be on the second floor. All the machinery has been ordered.

## WISCONSIN

Random Lake, Wis.—The Co-op. Ass'n's mill and elevator burned recently.

Milton Junction, Wis.—The Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., dealers in feed and grain, has sold its business to Ross Johnson.

Stanley, Wis.—E. J. Crane & Sons have transferred Jack Sadler from their elevator in Cadott, Wis., to their elevator at this point.

Unity, Wis.—J. E. Lyons & Co. have installed a new feed mixer and a corn cracker, driven by a new 5-h.p. electric motor, at their elevator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for September has been determined by the finance com'te of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½%.

## We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

**THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.**  
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

## FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit*  
*Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

**Uhlmann Grain Co.**  
Cash and Futures

**Transit Grain & Commission Co.**  
Consignments, Brokerage

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**  
Export and Consignments

**Rosenbaum Grain Corp.**  
Cash and Futures



Hartford, Wis.—The Hartford Elevtr. is the name under which Werner F. Spoerl is operating the property recently bot from Sunshine Stores, Inc.

Glenwood City, Wis.—Work was started late in August on rebuilding the Garske elevator and feed mill that burned several months ago. It will be operated by M. J. Garske under a lease from O. E. Spradeau and G. H. Penke, who are rebuilding the plant.

Cadott, Wis.—Alfonse Ampe, who has had charge of E. J. Crane & Sons' elevator at Cornell, Wis., for the past year, has been transferred to Cadott, succeeding Jack Sadlier, who has been transferred to Stanley. All three of these Crane & Sons elevators are in the same county.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Contract for the construction of a 12,000-bu. per hour marine leg for the Cargill Grain Co., as an addition to the C. M. St. P. & P. Elevtr. "E", has been awarded to the James Stewart Corp. Actual erection of the leg was started last month and it is expected to be in operation early this month.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Construction of a new concrete elevator for the Cereal Products Co. started Sept. 3; capacity to be 500,000 bus. The building will be 125 feet long and will be erected adjacent to the present four elevators on the company's property at the foot of Washington St. The contract was awarded to the McKenzie-Hague Co.

Superior, Wis.—Retrenchment is the order in the Wisconsin Grain Commission here. R. F. Hoehle, formerly chief deputy weighmaster, is demoted to deputy weighmaster, with \$25 a month less salary; Herbert Naud is made chief deputy weighmaster at the same salary he had been getting as deputy weighmaster; John Ostrom, senior clerk, is demoted to grain sampler, at \$40 a month less. William R. McCabe is chairman of the commission, having succeeded W. J. Connors last winter.

## WYOMING

Powell, Wyo.—The Big Horn Co-op. Marketing Ass'n has bot and taken possession of the south grain elevator, lately used as the headquarters for the potato marketing ass'n, and has put the property in shape to be used as the office and headquarters for the ass'n's bean buying business. The purchase price was \$4,000. The bean milling machinery, which has been operated at the Sawyer warehouse, which the ass'n leases, has been moved to the elevator, and the warehouse will be used for storage. J. L. Werts is manager of the ass'n's Powell business.

The price of farm machinery is being investigated by the Attorney-General of Missouri, who alleges the prices have not been reduced in keeping with the lower cost of labor and materials.

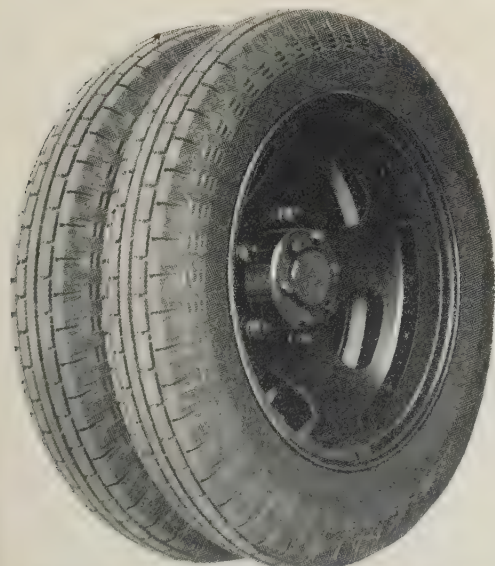


Fig. 1—A Drop Forged Spokesteel Wheel

## Grain Buyer Protected from Landlord's Lien by Owner's Knowledge of Payment

The First Security Bank of Raleigh, N. D., owned a farm rented for cash to Geo. Bird. The bank held some real estate in trust for Bird with the agreement that after the real estate was sold there would be deducted from the proceeds the balance due on the rental of the farm.

Bird hauled the 500 bus. of wheat to the Bagley Elevator Co., which at different times gave him in payment three Minneapolis drafts, one of which Bird took to the Security Bank to cash, and the others he indorsed to third parties, who also took them to the same bank to cash. The bank knew that the only land Bird farmed was that rented from the bank and that the money was for wheat grown on its land. No objection was raised, however, the bank evidently thinking the equity from the land to be sold would settle the account. It developed, however, that when the land was sold there was no equity, and all the bank received on the rent was \$75 of the \$500 due.

The defense of the Bagley Elevator Co. to the suit brot by the bank was that the tenant paid the rent in full, and, further, that the defendant paid the tenant for this grain by check drawn on or thru the plaintiff bank, and that the bank cashed the checks "well knowing that said checks represented the purchase price for the alleged grain which the plaintiff now claims to have a lien" upon, and therefore that the plaintiff consented to the sale and permitted its tenant to sell the grain with knowledge of the sale and without objection or protest; and thus, if plaintiff ever had any interest in the grain it waived its right thereto by its conduct and its actions.

The suit went to the jury which decided in favor of the defendant, Bagley Elevator Co. The bank took an appeal because it had not in fact been paid and the Supreme Court of North Dakota affirmed the decision of the lower court because the jury had

passed on the question whether the bank's payment of the drafts was sufficient knowledge. The opinion of the court was that such payment was insufficient notice. The jury, however, had held it sufficient, and the Supreme Court could not set aside its findings of fact.—237 N. W. Rep. 648.

## New Truck Uses Drop Forged Wheels

One of the outstanding features of the new 1½-ton Speed Wagon which the Reo Motor Car Company announced June 1 is the drop forged spokesteel wheels with which it is equipped. This wheel, manufactured by Motor Wheel Corporation, is designed and engineered for this class truck. Heretofore this forged wheel has been built only for heavy duty high priced trucks.

The wheel, illustrated below is disc type demountable at the hub in line with the trend. The Spoke type Spider provides ventilation which prevents overheating of tires with resultant loss in mileage. The spider is a one-piece forging, hammered to final shape from a solid hot steel billet. All Internal strain due to forming is relieved by heat treatment so that the finished wheel is of uniform maximum strength. This type spider is reliably reported to be from two to three times stronger than the conventional disc truck wheel.

One of the most interesting features of this equipment is the Cone Lock Nut (Fig. 2) with which the spider is held to the hub. This is a swivel type nut and cone, on which the cone provides a spring lock action insures a thoroughly tight wheel at all times.

Machined faces of hub and wheel are said to make "wobble and shimmy" a thing of the past.

Dualing is easily accomplished as the inner and outer wheels on duals jobs are the same spider. An operator has only to remove the five lock nuts, place another wheel over the studs and replace the nuts to have a perfect duals job.

By the use of this wheel Reo has placed itself in the enviable position of the only manufacturer of 1½-ton trucks offering drop forged wheels as standard equipment. Most manufacturers using this wheel charge an extra for it, as special equipment.

The wheel equipment is only one of many outstanding features of this truck, including Chrome Nickel cyclinder block—large deep frame—3-in. crankshaft,—and big powerful motor.

Paris.—The French general import duty rates on grains and flour, formerly the same as the minimum import rates, are now double the minimum, the later remaining at the same figure as heretofore. Wheat and corn importations from U. S. take the minimum rates. Oats, barley, rye and buckwheat take the general rates, which are now (in francs per 100 kilos): Oats, 60; barley, 30; rye, 70; and buckwheat, 25.—Acting Commercial Attache Daniel J. Reagan.

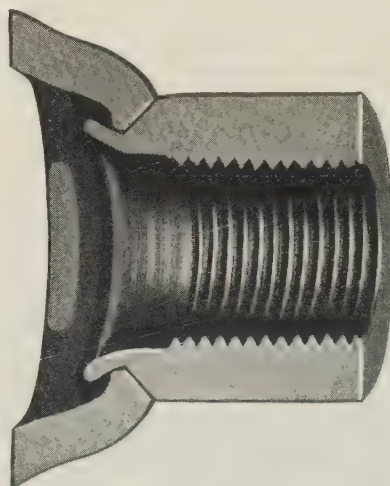


Fig. 2—Cone Lock Nut

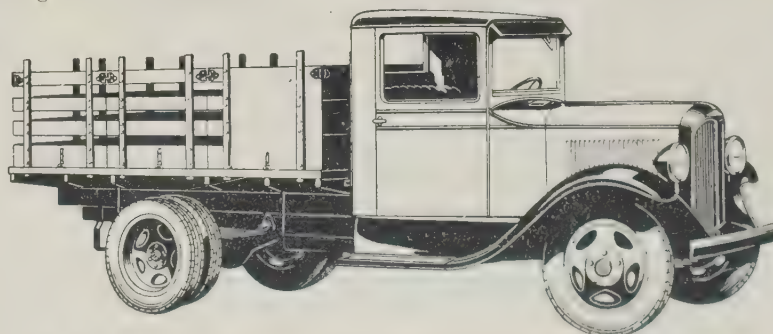


Fig. 3—New 1½-ton Speed Wagon Equipped with Spokesteel Wheels



### New Wheat Washer

In this issue announcement is made of a recent development in grain cleaning equipment, the Wolf Variable-Speed Washer. It is recommended as a most flexible machine for taking care of the different conditions that are met in handling grain of widely varying nature. With this machine it is neither difficult nor costly to clean smutty wheat or musty oats and barley so that they will satisfactorily pass inspection without being tagged "washed" or "treated."

Simple regulation is provided, enabling the operator to secure gentle action that will not harm the most easily damaged grain. Or he can go to the opposite extreme and give the grain a severe scouring action in connection with the washing.

The machine is easy to install. It can be placed at any convenient location where a supply of water and power is available, and does not require a separate room or drainage pit. In the accompanying illustration of the Variable Speed Washer one of the side curtains has been removed to show the pipe connections to the two rinsers and to the spray pipe on the top which keeps the perforations in the casing clean.

Full information about this new machine will be supplied by the manufacturers.

The Farm Board's failure to protect American shipping in its barter of wheat for Brazil's coffee is described by Chairman Will R. Wood of the House appropriations committee as "the biggest piece of bonehead business that has happened around here in a long time." When have we had any other kind of business from the Farm Board.

### What Farmers Think of the Farm Board

Magnus Johnson, former senator from Minnesota, was asked what he thought of the Farm Board. He said:

"What do I think of them? What could anyone think of them? If they abolish the Farm Board and leave the grain speculators run, I'll bet they would find a market for all this grain and we wouldn't have to stand for 14c oats either. The Farm Board has made a mess of it. Why, over at Butterfield, I asked a big crowd how many were in favor of the Farm Board. I didn't see a hand, but one man on the platform with me said one hand went up in a far corner of the crowd. That's what the American people, the farmers included, think of the Farm Board."

## Books Received

**GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA.** The annual report on the Grain Trade of Canada deals with production, inspection and handlings at country, interior terminal, public terminal, private terminal and private manufacturing elevators, prices at representative markets, freight rates and insurance charges. Statistics and well executed charts show in detail the various channels thru which the grain passes from the farm to final destination. Prepared by W. Dougan of the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Board of Grain Commissioners, for whom E. A. Ursell is statistician. For the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation, 1930. Paper, 190 pages, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont., price, 50 cents.

**PROGRESSIVE POULTRY RAISING,** by M. A. Jull, senior poultry husbandman for the U. S. D. A., is a handy volume of 222 pages, covering the development of the poultry industry in this country from the standpoints of production and merchandising. Comparisons are made with other divisions of agricultural produce. Breeds and varieties of chickens are discussed with explanations of show and commercial requirements. Incubation and feed problems of the poultry man and the farmer are taken up, as well as problems on disease, and parasites. Preparation of eggs and live and dressed poultry for market take up quite a section of the volume and include information on classes and grades. Relationship between production and prices is discussed and tabulated and readily arranged for reference. Published by Armour's Livestock Bureau, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., price 25 cents.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Sept. 16-18. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

### Federation of American Business Chartered

The Federation of American Business made application Aug. 27 for a charter from the state of Illinois. The following announcement was issued:

"The Federation of American Business is not a grouping together of big business or big industries, but is organized on the basis of individual interest, so that its membership is made up of those who are interested in any and every form of business, industry, or investment. It includes not only those active either in labor or in management in industry, but it includes the millions who are interested as stockholders and silent partners in the great structure of American business. It includes the millions of savings banks' depositors and of owners of insurance policies, the safety of whose accumulations rests entirely upon the safety and the success of the industries, whose stocks and bonds are the assets which in the final analyses represent all the security that these millions have for the protection of the savings which their thrift has accumulated and their life insurance provision for their dependents.

"Communism is attacking all thrift and all labor by seeking to destroy private initiative and private enterprise and too many public officials are lending themselves, in the main thoughtlessly, to this character of destruction.

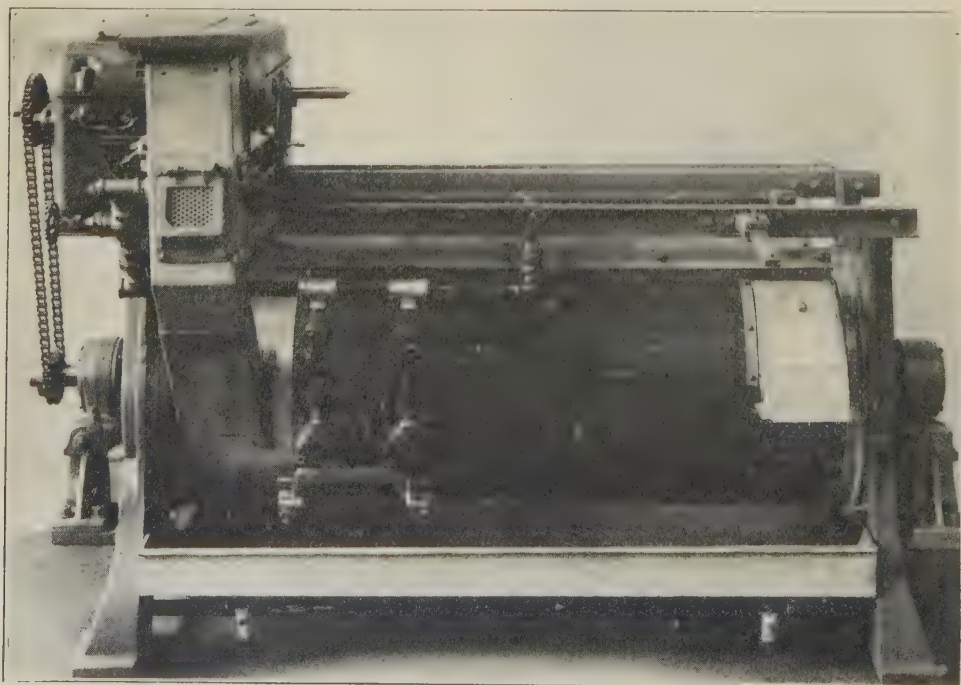
"The blighting effect of Government competition with private business is responsible in a large measure for the present depression in all business and for the financial uncertainty that involves this country in a cloud of pessimism. Private capital has been and is being withdrawn from business venture, because of the fear of competition with tax monies collected for Governmental operations, and such private capital instead of being employed in industry has been hoarded into safety deposit vaults or invested in non-productive Governmental obligations. Private capital in this position neither pays wages to labor nor produces for consumption. It is this timidity that is responsible for the over-subscription five to seven times of Federal bond issues, while at the same time the owners of capital will not put a dollar into new business enterprises or into constructive effort.

"This organization is absolutely non-partisan and non-factional.

"Under our form of Government there is only one method by which the will of the majority can be made effective and that is at the ballot box. This organization will be completed by states, by counties and down to the last voting precinct and when it is so completed, it will exercise its power in the only way that such power can be exercised, and that is by the election of public officials who will restore our Government to its original purpose of keeping the door of opportunity open to every citizen and will perform the fundamental duty of protecting every citizen in the enjoyment of property which he has accumulated by merit."

The directors of the Federation are Chas. A. Wilson, B. W. Snow, Jas. E. Bennett, Wm. T. Galloway, Harry B. Godfrey, Edward J. Dies, Jas. J. Coughlin, J. A. O. Preus, Richard I. Mansfield, V. E. Staff, Mark W. Pickell and Harrison F. Jones, all of Chicago.

The Federal poultry grading service has been abandoned by the 34 packing plants which had adopted it, because the large quantity graded as No. 2 moved at unsatisfactory prices. More political interference with business.



Wolf's Variable Speed Washer



## Future of Corn Prices

By G. S. SHEPHERD  
Economist, Iowa State College

**Prospective Future Demand for Corn.**—The prospects for the purchasing power of corn in the future depend upon changes in the demand for corn, in turn mainly dependent upon the demand for livestock; it also depends upon future changes in the supply of corn, which are in turn dependent upon changes in corn production practices and other cost factors.

Let us consider the factors affecting the demand first, taking up each of the three main classes of livestock separately.

**Horses and Mules.**—Nearly a third of our horses and mules have been displaced since the war by mechanical power in the form of tractors, trucks and automobiles.

This decline will probably continue for some years, to come. Agriculture is only part way along the road to mechanization. It seems likely that many more horses and mules will be displaced before their population curve, at present declining so rapidly, begins to flatten out. The January, 1931, figures show no abatement in the rate of decline. The reduction in numbers may be as great during the next 10 years as during the past decade. If it is, it will mean a reduction in the demand for corn of 5 or 6 per cent from present levels.

The displacement of horses, however, will begin to slow up eventually. There are many farms better suited to horses than to tractors and trucks, and on these the horse will hold his place.

**Cattle.**—The number of cattle on farms has just passed the low point in what appears to be a cyclic movement with a period of 14 or 15 years. If history repeats itself, the number can be expected to increase for the next five or six years, and decline again for the next few years after that.

The trend thru these movements, however, will probably be horizontal. On the one hand, the per capita consumption of beef is declining to some extent; but on the other, the market for our beef is largely a domestic affair, and our domestic human population is increasing at about 1 per cent per year. In the field of dairy products, the demand for milk is increasing, but the efficiency of the average milking cow as a converter of feed is also increasing. All in all, it seems that the result of these conflicting components will be a roughly horizontal trend in the number of beef and dairy cattle in the United States.

Whether the trend of the per capita cattle demand for corn will also be horizontal is a further question that is discussed later.

**Hogs.**—The outlook for the hog demand for corn is based fundamentally upon the prospects for the domestic and foreign demand for pork.

The export demand for pork products seems to be weakening. Exports of lard are increasing, but those of other pork products are falling off more rapidly than the increase in the exports of lard. The total of all pork products exports, including lard, averaged 1,305,000 pounds for the period 1900-1904; 1,249,000 for the period 1905-1909, and 1,149,000 for the period 1925-1929.

The per capita domestic consumption of pork shows a slight upward trend from 1900 to 1930. This may continue, tho some of the recent increase is due to the relatively high price of beef. Lard, however, is increasingly feeling the effects of the competition of vegetable oils and other substitutes.

If the use of supplemental feeds continues to increase, it will continue to displace some of the hog demand for corn. Thus, even tho the human demand for pork should slowly increase in the future, the total hog demand for corn in the United States may not increase with it. Taking everything into ac-

count, it is probable that the total hog demand for corn in the future will remain at about its present level.

The competition from grain sorghums, oats and barley is likely to have more effect upon the demand for corn than from wheat.

**Prospective Future Supply of Corn.**—The final question is the probable future supply of corn.

The cost of corn production is the main factor involved, and several conflicting forces are affecting it.

**Mechanization of the Corn Belt.**—The first force is the continued improvement being made in technical methods of production. Larger farm implements, such as two and four-row cultivators and mechanical corn pickers; the application of more fertilizer; the use of larger fields, proper rotations and hybrid seeds; the development of surfaced roads and motor trucks—all these changes are reducing costs or increasing yields, and

thereby increasing the supply of corn.

The Corn Belt is still in the first stage of mechanization.

It appears that the supply of corn is likely to continue to increase in the future as it has in the past, owing to continued reduction in the cost of production. Some expansion of corn acreage in response to low prices for oats and wheat is also likely to occur.

The long-time trend of corn purchasing power in the future, then, is likely to move slowly downward.

The Brazilian Government has placed an embargo on imports of wheat flour to continue 18 months to permit the government to dispose of the 25,000,000 bus. of wheat bought of the United States Government in exchange for coffee. Buffalo and seaboard millers will be hit by the embargo on flour, Frank F. Henry of the Washburn-Crosby Co. stating that the output of Buffalo mills will be reduced 12 per cent.

## Seventeen Years Ago --

The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

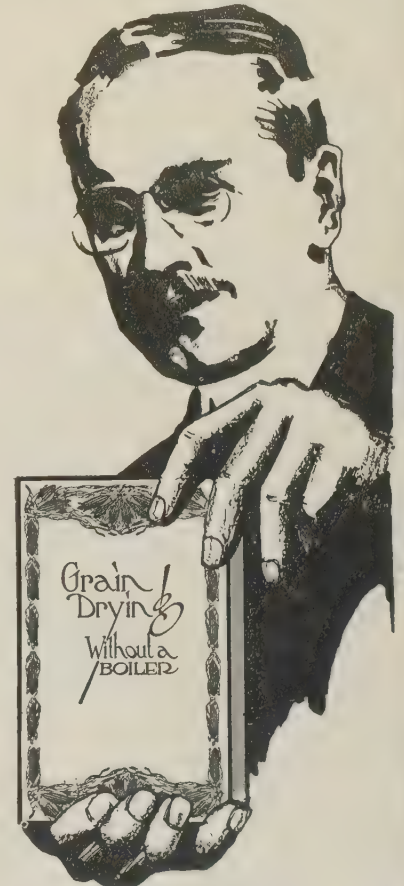
## -- And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

*The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.*

Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.



**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.



# Field Seeds

**Granite City, Ill.**—The Tri-City Seed Co. has formally opened.

**Late seeding** of fall-sown oats in the south and southeast is blamed for low yields. In most sections September is planting time.

**Thief River Falls, Minn.**—An addition is being constructed on the office of the Thief River Falls Seed House, operated by A. D. Bradley and H. M. Hoel.

**Phoenix, Ariz.**—John C. Eichenauer has become associated with the Arizona Feed & Seed Ass'n. He was formerly connected with the Phoenix Seed & Feed Co.

**Mobile, Ala.**—Van Antwerp Seed Corp. has been incorporated by John F. Aldridge, J. C. Van Antwerp and Emile Scheurer-mann, with capital stock listed at \$50,000.

**Wendell, Ida.**—A new seed warehouse, 35x80 ft., and fitted with the latest types of seed cleaning and grading machinery, is under construction for the Ahlquist Produce Co.

**Dillon, Mont.**—Rogers Bros. Seed Co. of Idaho Falls has established screening apparatus here and begun buying operation on this season's crop of seed peas now being harvested.

**Junction City, Ore.**—Fire razed the plant of the Oregon Seed Co., Aug. 23, a frame structure about 15 years old, carrying a heavy stock of vetch, oats, rye grass and grain. Insurance covered about 50% of the loss.

**Clark's Blackhull, Kanred and Turkey, all** varieties of hard winter wheat, made the best yields this year at the Chillicothe substation of the Texas Agricultural Experiment station, supporting its demonstrations of previous years.

**Moscow, Ida.**—Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. is remodeling its seed pea building to allow for installation of additional seed pea picking machines. When completed the building will have 72 of these machines, and twice its former handling capacity.

**Loveland, Colo.**—The sunny east slopes of the Rockies grow some beautiful crops, but even so the record of Caspar W. Kimmel is unusual. He raised an average of 103 bus. of oats to the acre on 10 acres. It was a Swedish select variety and the yield was considered exceptional in view of hot, dry weather that made other crops in the district give relatively poor yields.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

**Fargo, N. D.**—A new 30x105 ft. two-story warehouse is under construction for the North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Ass'n and is expected to be completed at an early date. This will give the ass'n total storage room for more than 1,000,000 lbs. of seed.

**Boise, Ida.**—The Mountain States Seed Growers, Inc., has been organized to enter into contracts with southern Idaho and eastern Oregon seed growers on a pool basis, paying advances on delivery or buying seed direct from its members on a cash basis.

**Red Lodge, Mont.**—Montana Seed Growers Ass'n has been organized to buy and sell field and garden seeds. Its capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of common stock with par value of \$100 per share. The directors are William Larkin, M. H. Mann, and H. P. Cassidy.

**Middle Point, O., Aug. 24.**—We have an excellent crop of alsike seed averaging 4 to 7 bus. per acre. One station in Van Wert county has paid the farmers over \$25,000 for alsike seed alone, and the new crop of Big English and Little Red Clover seed will do equally well.—H. G. Pollock.

**Chillicothe, Tex.**—Four year testing with feterita seed demonstrated that when treated with copper carbonate, uspulun, Bayer's dust and Semesan the seed germinated in the field to better advantage than untreated seed. Increases in germination ran from 30% to 40%.—Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

**Denver, Colo.**—The \$16,000 appropriation fund for seed certification and laboratory work passed by the last legislature, may be placed in the first instead of the fourth class according to an opinion handed down by States Attorney General Clarence L. Ireland at the request of the state auditing board.

**Paris, Ky.**—The directors of the Bluegrass Seed Growers Cooperative Marketing Ass'n have closed the pool to any growers who have not already signed up their 1931 production, and have announced no more contracts will be accepted this season. This makes all growers outside the pool market their bluegrass thru independent channels. With loans from the Farm Board the pool has been making advances of 70 cents for grade A seed, 67 cents for grade B, and 62 cents for grade C. Most of the seed is heavy, bright and clean and has been grading A.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—In spite of the low price on wheat and other grains Purdue University agronomists advocate use of fertilizer in preparing Indiana wheat land. They contend that where wheat has been grown in rotation, including legumes, the increase in yield from the use of fertilizer has varied from 5 to 10 bus. per acre. On two experimental fields applications of 150 lbs. of 20% superphosphate has increased the yield 5 bus. per acre over a period of 11 and 25 years, respectively. On the basis of present prices this medium application of fertilizer could be used and show a small profit. Now it is up to the grain dealers handling fertilizer to convince the farmers they should go out and borrow money with which to buy fertilizer for growing wheat.

**Belle Center, O.**—P. R. Healy has purchased the interest held by Mrs. Irene Healy Nowicki, heir of James C. Healy, deceased brother and partner of the purchaser, in the Healy Seed Co. This deal dissolves a partnership of 26 years standing and includes all of the extensive properties of the company.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The planting of a type or strain of corn, the ears of which are prone to hang pendant from the stalk on ripening, may eliminate an appreciable per cent of field damage as this type of corn sheds rain well and is less susceptible to cob rot than the type where the ears remain erect and which by reason of loosening of the husks, gather and absorb moisture.—John J. Dwyer, grain supervisor.

**Corvallis, Ore.**—Purchases and shipments of Austrian winter peas testing 98% pure and 90% germination have been active during this harvest season. Most shipments have gone to the southeast, where the crop is principally grown for green manure purposes, enabling the southern farmers to maintain fertility of their soil with smaller amounts of fertilizer than would otherwise be necessary.

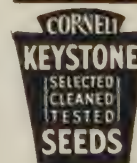
**A new strain** of popcorn that pops to 26 times its original volume, has been developed by agronomists of the U. S. D. A. and the Kansas Experiment station, who named it "Sunburst." It was developed over a 7-year period from Queen Golden, a variety that pops to slightly more than 19 times its original volume. Development was by selecting ears that showed seed with the greatest popping ability.

"Our books are kept up as fast as transactions are made, so that when the customer comes in it does not take more than a moment to find his account and tell him just where he stands," says a California seed man. "Customers want service in the handling of their bills, just as they do when they are buying merchandise. Also we make it a point to avoid errors. Errors always cost something and it is usually the dealer who suffers, indirectly if not directly."

### Canada Peas — Winter Rye Grass Seeds—Potatoes

CARLOTS OR LESS

T. H. COCHRANE CO., Portage, Wis.



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Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri



### 100% Germination on Wheat

H. C. Doepke of Fairfield, Ore., has accomplished an unusual record by getting 100% germination of Fortyfold wheat in 5 days. The average seed germinates only 55%.

For 17 years Mr. Doepke has been hand-picking the largest, healthiest heads from his seed plots and from these heads he has been selecting the best size, shape and color of kernels he could find.

### New Varieties of Wheat

Several new varieties of wheat are expected to make their appearance at the state fairs this year, as well as hybrids of other grains.

Valprize is one of them. This is a cross from Valley wheat with the St. Louis Grand Prize, developed at Cornell. It has a stiff, upright straw, white chaff, is headless and has a low protein, light red berry.

Promise is likewise held of two new hybrid white wheats, three new hybrid oats related to Cornelian, two new smooth awned barleys, and a new smooth awned Comfort barley that was developed in Minnesota.

When the growers of each section devote themselves to the production of one superior variety their crop will be more easily marketed and at a higher average price.

### Seed Loan Fund Being Sought for Drouth Areas

An appropriation for Federal loans to farmers who have no finances for the purchase of seed and the poisoning of grasshoppers will be asked by the U. S. D. A. at the next session of Congress, convening in December, announced Sec'y Hyde at the time he announced loans would be available to farmers in drought stricken areas for carrying livestock thru the fall and winter, out of the \$15,000,000 that remain from the \$67,000,000 drought relief appropriations.

Since Congress convenes so late it will be impossible to get legislation passed in time to be of help to those who plant fall-sown crops. This will naturally confine loans to spring wheat areas and sections of the corn belt.

### Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	1931 Receipts	1930 Receipts	1931 Shipments	1930 Shipments
<b>FLAXSEED</b>				
Chicago .....	76,000	54,000	1,000	.....
Duluth .....	374,905	796,637	301,852	610,586
Ft. William .....	88,355	36,998	93,595	26,356
Minneapolis .....	2,109,680	2,436,130	172,620	795,010
New York .....	890,320	.....	.....	.....
Superior .....	65,284	127,534	86,000	38,775
Milwaukee .....	.....	41,470	1,430	.....
<b>KAFIR AND MILO</b>				
Hutchinson .....	1,300	1,300	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	38,500	41,800	80,000	62,000
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Ft. Worth .....	1,300	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	1,150	.....	.....	.....
<b>SORGHUMS</b>				
Ft. Worth .....	74,200	105,000	14,000	71,400
New Orleans .....	8,400	.....	.....	.....
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs. ....	471,000	360,000	41,000	143,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	226,150	97,830	66,780	120,000
New York, bags. ....	.....	.....	404	.....
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs. ....	13,668,000	7,079,000	6,131,000	2,734,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	429,300	1,400,780	13,040	.....

### Will Corn Become a Perennial Plant?

Possibility of developing corn, barley and other grains into perennial plants instead of the annual plants, requiring new sowing every year, lies in experiments now being conducted in a number of state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

These experiments expose seeds and plants to X-rays, a treatment that causes modifications in structure and alterations in growth of plants, creating changes in the chromosomes, threadlike structures within the germ cells.

Whether or not changes induced can be made permanent and transmissible, remains to be seen. Experiments are being conducted with several grains and other forms of plant life.

### Plant Certified Seed Periodically

A means of keeping up high quality production of grain and field crops has developed in Colorado, where the urging of the Colorado Agricultural College has formed, among many of the Colorado farmers, the policy of purchasing pure seed, registered with the state seed registration service of the College, every three or four years.

"By renewing their seed supply in this manner with the best seed obtainable every third or fourth year," says John Spencer, inspector for the seed registration service, "these farmers insure increased yields per acre, with higher quality, and thereby lower costs per unit of production." Seed certification is practiced principally on such crops as alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, flax, field peas, corn, cane, and sudan. The state seed registration service assures a source of climatically adapted pure-bred and high producing seed.

### Promoting Cause of Quantity and Quality

Grain this year is coming into prominence for display at the state and county fairs. Case after case is being brought to attention like that of Michigan where competition has developed among leading farmers for top honors in the Ira H. Butterfield Memorial Contest at the state fair. This contest covers exhibits of wheat, oats and barley, requires exhibits from fields of 5 or more acres, and has 22 awards for each class.

"Yield per acre and commercial value of the grain will be the basis of awards, rather than the value of the crop for seed purposes," reads the announcement. Therein is the interesting point to grain dealers. The principal things a grain dealer wants to know about a grain are "What is the quantity and what is it worth per bushel." Farmers are after the same things and the fair committees are getting on the right track when they make these factors paramount in arranging exhibits and awarding prizes.

### Uniform Quality in Wheat Desirable

In these days of low prices and severe competition it is especially desirable that the correct varieties of wheat be grown so that a uniform quality of wheat will be produced over every section. While it will never be possible to achieve absolute uniformity, much can be done to improve the present conditions by growing the correct varieties.

A very large percentage of the total Ohio crop consists of either the Trumbull or Fulhio varieties, according to E. G. Bayfield of the Agronomy Department at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Fulhio is somewhat more winter resistant than Trumbull. Western Ohio normally has larger winter losses than the eastern portions of the state. Fulhio should therefore be preferred in the western half of the state. When

grown in these areas it possesses a quality desired by the millers. Trumbull, on the other hand, is preferable when grown in the northeastern portions of the state, its strength being reduced somewhat and approaching that of Fulhio grown in the western half of the state. By growing the correct variety in each section on the right kind of soil, the wheat crop will be more uniform in quality and command maximum prices on the market.

### Early Selection of Seed Corn

Grain and feed dealers interested in increased production and improved quality in the corn raised in their communities will advocate early selection and picking of seed corn. Extensive experiments at various state agricultural colleges over a period of years indicates that seed corn which is selected and picked as soon after maturity as possible is much superior to that which is picked late or selected from the run of the field after the regular picking is done.

The Farmers Bulletin Board employed by many dealers thru the middle west is an excellent medium for spreading the advice on early selection of seed corn. Such material put up on the board will be read in idle moments when farmers are waiting for checks or bills to be made out and will help the farmer to gain the impression that the grain and feed dealer is interested in his problems and anxious to help him as much as possible.

After the corn is well dented it may be brought in and put on the drying racks for seed. Beyond this maturity the longer the seed corn is left in the field the greater is the danger of killing frosts injuring the germination or of dry rot diseases working over time and injuring the value of the seed.

Diplodia, basiporium and gibberella are the three dry rot diseases which are always present to some extent. Their development is largely dependent upon the weather. Light infections can not be determined except by

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Established 1892

## Milwaukee

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FINEST QUALITY

**Specialize in**

# ALL CLOVERS TIMOTHY and ALFALFA

*Your Offers and  
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subjecting the corn to germination tests.

Severe infections, tho starting light, may develop very rapidly in September, October and November if the weather conditions are right.

If two or three times the amount of seed corn that is expected to be used is selected, the supply will be sufficient to permit later sorting and further selection of the most suitable and profitable types. Seed should be selected from disease and parasite free plants.

This year the season has been pretty dry and it would look like seed corn will be plentiful and easy to select at any time. But it is difficult to tell what turn the weather will take and it is often true that these favorable conditions result in selection of the poorest seed thru waiting too long.

## Grain Carriers

Corn rates for export have been reduced effective Sept. 19 by the Gulf, Mobile & Northern to a blanket rate of 14.5c per 100 lbs. from its stations south of Ackerman, Miss., to Mobile and New Orleans.

Taking advantage of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring the rail carrier to make joint rates the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. is preparing schedules to reach many interior points, effective Oct. 21.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Board of Trade has filed complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission against the Alton road and other lines that they publish thru rates on grain and grain products to St. Louis and East St. Louis applicable on both interstate and intrastate traffic but do not publish to Chicago joint one-factor thru rates from the same Illinois points to Chicago on a competitive basis with the rates of the single line railroads from the same Illinois points; and that they have no joint one-factor rates at all to Chicago comparable with rates from same Illinois points to St. Louis and East St. Louis, for like distances, etc.

### Illinois Commission Against Increase in Switching Charge

The Illinois Commerce Commission on Aug. 28 announced that the increased rates for switching in the Chicago district were not justifiable. The Interstate Commerce Commission had taken the contrary view and ordered them effective by Nov. 10.

The Illinois Commerce Commission pointed out that 53.3% of the total traffic involved in the case is Illinois intrastate traffic; 6.4% Indiana intrastate traffic, and that the interstate traffic over which the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction amounts to but 40.3%.

The order explained that the rate increase was denied only after an extensive cost study of its own which revealed that the cost study prepared by the railroads was not reliable enough to be used as evidence, not representative of the intrastate switching district traffic, and that even approximate costs of handling traffic cannot be determined from the carriers' survey.

The Indiana Public Service Commission takes a similar view of the 25 per cent rate increase in the Calumet district, which is a part of the Chicago outer district, having issued an order Aug. 26 denying the increase.

O. R. Livinghouse, chief of the tariff department of the Commission, and Howell Ellis, member of the public service body, who conducted an investigation, said they conferred with members of the Illinois Commerce Commission and were assured similar increases would be denied in that state.

### Stabilization Cost Tax Payers Dollar Per Bushel

BY WILLIAM MURPHY, KANSAS CITY

I will not undertake to chronicle the many mistakes of the Federal Farm Board, but I do think the public ought to know the extremes to which the Board went in coercing unwilling farmers and dealers, including many country co-operative associations, into the Farm Board co-operative movement.

Until discriminated against by the Board the independent farmers felt competent to manage their own affairs, many of them choosing to join with others in local co-operative associations that were, in reality, farmer owned and farmer controlled, and that took advantage of the marketing facilities built up through years of experience and keen competition by the grain exchanges.

As a rule it was not the farmers who were asking for relief but the political agitators and job hunters seeking the farmers' votes and political jobs. They constantly put forth the plea for "farm relief" until an act was passed establishing the Farm Board, under whose control was placed ½ billion dollars of taxpayers' money, with such autocratic and destructive powers as were never before placed in inexperienced hands for experimental purposes.

In establishing the Board the principal object declared was to promote and foster co-operation among producers of agricultural products to the extent that co-operatives would be furnished special financial favors not extended to others. Thus was violated the principles of our Constitution, by discriminating against one group of American citizens producing grain to the advantage of another group, by furnishing financial assistance to the co-operative group to the exclusion of independent producers. If farm relief was needed and was to be given, every American farmer was entitled to the same consideration as any other American farmer, whether he chose to co-operate with others in forming a government controlled monopoly or not.

Shortly after the Board was appointed wheat was worth nearly five times as much as it will bring now, but there was no Farm Board talk of reducing wheat acreage. Its slogan then was: "Hold your wheat, it will be worth more money." No one can compute the millions of dollars that advice cost the wheat farmers, who could have sold their wheat at good prices and had it moved out of the country through the usual export channels before any unfriendly feelings grew up in importing countries against American wheat.

Oct. 28, 1929, after a large part of the wheat crop had been marketed and values had declined 10c to 15c a bushel, the Farm Board evidently thought that it would be perfectly safe, with such resources at its command, to put its stabilization corporation in action and buy up all wheat offered at

\$1.15 for No. 1 hard wheat and \$1.13 for No. 2 hard wheat basis Kansas City. It announced that it would buy all wheat offered by anyone at those prices, which it did for a few days only. But world markets continued to decline.

Then without previous warning it served notice that any wheat billed after that date would not be accepted at the pegged prices unless it came through co-operative sources conforming with Farm Board requirements.

With prices still sagging and no one regularly engaged in the grain business at terminal markets being able to handle wheat at the pegged prices, which were beginning to show large losses to the Stabilization Corporation, farmers and country dealers were coerced into signing such contracts as were necessary to become a part of the co-operative machine to get the benefit of the pegged prices through some one or another of the co-operative setups. This put the regular commission merchant out of the wheat business until July 1 the following year, at which time the first chapter of stabilization was closed and wheat on which money had been lent through co-operative channels was taken over when it was worth about 27 cents a bushel less than the stabilized basis on which the loans were made.

With the Farm Board taking wheat at the pegged prices no salesmanship or market judgment was required; the wheat could just as well have gone from the country dealers direct to the Farm Board and saved the commission; but no, it had to go through and pay the regular commission prevailing then of 1½ cents a bushel to the co-operatives at the terminal markets who were properly hooked up with the Board. This commission was charged to the shipper in the usual way on consignments.

Then the Stabilization Corporation paid the Kansas City branch of the Farm Board the regular commission for buying the wheat for them from the Kansas City co-operatives, making two commissions charged for trading between different branches of the Farm Board setup.

Deducting the regular storage charges, interest and buying commission, amounting to about 30 cents a bushel, from 43 cents, the present value of No. 1 wheat, would leave 13 cents a bushel for some of the first wheat stabilized at \$1.15 or a net loss of more than \$1 a bushel.

### Alberta Pool Breaks From Pool

The directors of the Alberta wheat pool announced Aug. 27 that they had broken away from the central selling agency known as the Canadian Wheat Producers, Ltd., and would market the 1931 crop thru a newly organized commission under the chairmanship of R. D. Purdy. And the deluded producers may continue to pay double the cost of marketing wheat if they prefer to pool.

A German decree, effective Aug. 24, reduced the duty on rye imported before July 1, 1932, to one reichsmark per 100 kilos. The duty has been 20 reichsmarks. A similar arrangement with regard to wheat is contemplated.

### Insurance Notes

The accident frequency rate in small plants is relatively higher than in large organizations, according to a report by the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., probably because the management of the small plant gives little consideration to the importance of guards and safety features as compared with the large plants. Safety is something to always keep in mind. It may mean the difference between life and death.

## FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

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Carbondale, Penn.

Shipping Points—

Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.



# Hearings on the Rate Increase

At hearings in Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Portland, Ore., Dallas, Tex., and Chicago the Interstate Commerce received a large volume of testimony for and against the 15 per cent rate increase.

At Dallas Traffic Manager S. J. Cole of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce told the Commission that wheat growers of the Panhandle lost 68 cents per acre on this year's wheat crop.

At Kansas City Oscar Helene of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, said the farmer is in no condition to stand an increase. "Out of 18 banks in Cherokee County only 7 are left, we having lost \$3,000,000 in failed banks. We are using trucks for hauls up to 200 miles."

ANTON HARRMANN, manager of the co-operative elevator at Robertson, Mo., said the increase would force his elevator to use trucks to deliver to the St. Louis market.

W. R. SCOTT transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, said the increase proposed would upset combination rates and injure the grain farmer. To aid the farmer and meet competitive conditions, the Board of Trade had reduced commission charges from 1½ cents a bushel to 1 cent. Farm rates would directly affect the price of farm products.

Mr. Scott showed that the freight rate on wheat from Great Bend to Kansas City in 1913 was 13.25c per 100 lbs. On the basis of the rates prior to the Aug. 1 reductions which carriers are asking the Supreme Court of the United States to set aside, plus the 15 per cent advance now sought, the rate on wheat from Great Bend to Kansas City would be 22.5c per 100 lbs. This would be 69.8 per cent higher than the rate in 1913 and also the highest rate on record. In 1921

the rate was as high.

The yearly average price of wheat at shipping points in Kansas was 77.8c in 1913 as against the average of 29.2c a bu. on Aug. 1, 1931.

Thus, while a rise of as much as 69.8 per cent in freight rates on wheat from Kansas to Kansas City was asked by railroads over the 1913 level, the price of wheat was only 37.5 per cent of the average of that year. The present wheat rate from Great Bend to Kansas City is 17c per 100 lbs., or 28.3 per cent over the 1913 rate.

The advance in wheat and in other rates asked by carriers would tend to decentralize industries and in the case of wheat in particular would tend to drive away production from the ideal wheat growing areas to farmers nearer the consuming centers. This would deprive railroads of some tonnage. As an example, the proposed wheat rate from Great Bend to Parkersburg, W. Va., a point which buys much flour from the Southwest, would be 64c per 100 lbs., or 38.4c per bu. As wheat was worth 29.2 per bu. at the average shipping station Aug. 1 at Great Bend, the freight rate to Parkersburg asked by the carriers would be considerably higher than the price of the grain in Kansas, and thus give the grower around Parkersburg a great price advantage. The present wheat rate to Parkersburg from Great Bend was given as 49c, or 29.4c a bu.

AT PORTLAND, ORE., Floyd Oles, manager for the Feed Ass'n, presented the undesirability of the proposed 15 per cent increase as applied to hay.

AT CHICAGO the largest hearing was held, about 300 being present.

C. A. LAHEY of the Quaker Oats Co. did not oppose an increase in the East, but

said the decision in Docket 17000 already had advanced the rate more than 15 per cent in western and southern territories.

A. F. VANDEGRIFT of the Louisville Board of Trade said that the percentage increase would raise the rate ½ cent more from Louisville than from Jeffersonville, and preferred that competitive relationships be maintained.

J. S. BROWN, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, showed how charges were being increased in other directions.

The state railroad commissions were strongly represented and said the producers were unable to stand an increase.

Oral argument will be heard Sept. 21 at Washington on the advanced rate case. Briefs are to be filed not later than Sept. 18. A decision is expected early in October. It is thought that the Commission will compromise on a 5 per cent increase.

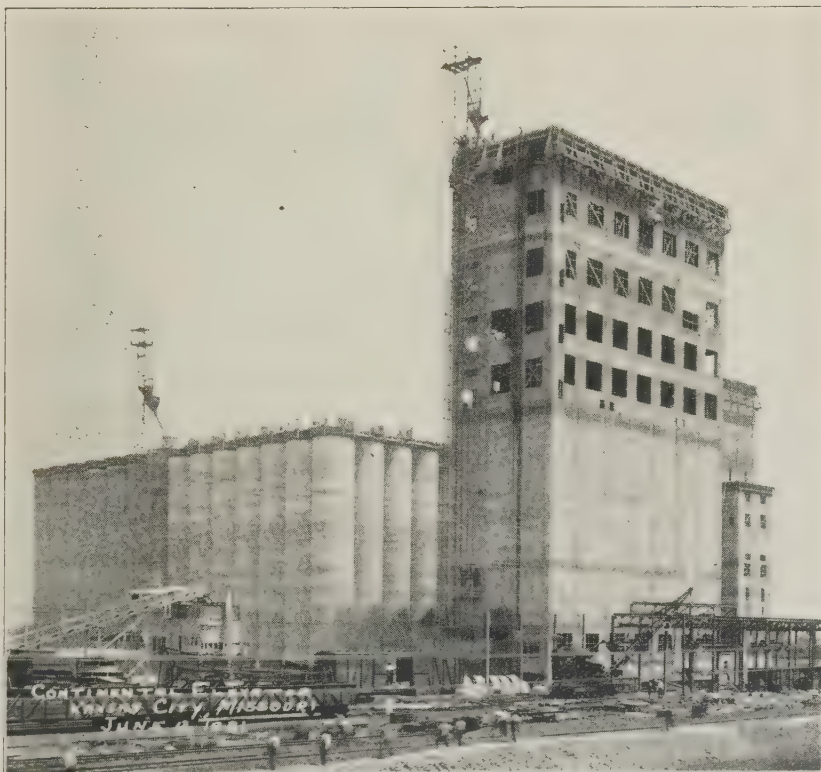
It should also recommend the repeal of the Adamson Eight Hour Law which makes it necessary for the railroads and their patrons to pay double time for the ninth hour worked by railroad employees.

## Decisions and New Complaints

### Before the Interstate Commerce Commission

In No. 24,094, O. M. Scott & Sons Co. v. Pennsylvania the Commission held not unreasonable or unlawful the rate on soy beans from Seaford, Broadkill, Georgetown and Wilmington, Del., to Marysville, O.

During the past ten years the federal government has loaned over \$50,000,000 to farmers for seed, and rehabilitation; and up to Aug. 8, 1931, only \$224,607.12 had been repaid. That is less than one-half of one per cent. Most of the money was loaned to incompetent farmers so it would be foolish to expect repayment.



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# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Carrier misrouting** shipment contrary to shipper's instruction is guilty of misfeasance and liable for loss occurring by reason thereof.—*St. Louis, B. & M. Ry. Co. v. Murray. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 40 S. W. (2d) 949.

**Time for Delivery of Cargo.**—What is reasonable time for delivery, where neither charter nor Bs/L specify time, must be determined in light of possibilities, including stoppage of channel by ice. Delivery within reasonable time was required, where neither charter nor Bs/L specified time of delivery.—*Grammer S. S. Corporation v. Jas. Richardson & Sons. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 47 Fed. (2d) 186.

**Carrier's Liability on Shipment to Cuba.**—Where perishable goods deteriorate while held by foreign customs authorities for necessary papers, carrier need not inform shipper of customs regulations of foreign port; carrier receiving goods for shipment to foreign port held not negligent in failing to inform shipper of foreign customs regulations or means to clear goods. Cuba is not an "adjacent foreign country" within act making carrier liable for injury to shipment to adjacent foreign country (49 USCA § 20, par. 11).—*Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Evans. Supreme Court of Georgia.* 157 S. E. 313.

**Liability of Carrier of Winter Storage Cargo.**—Where damage to cargo occurred during storage thereof in ship before commencement of voyage, statute did not apply to relieve steamship company of liability (Harter Act [46 USCA §§ 190-195]). Steamship company had burden to show itself free from negligence in storing cargo of corn for winter in its ship, where corn was in fact damaged. Steamship company as bailee must exercise reasonable care to adapt its methods of ventilation, stowing, and handling to characteristics of cargo.—*Cargill Grain Co. v. Cleveland Cliffs S. S. Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 235 N. W. 268.

**Carrier Liable for Shortage under B/L.**—Delivering carrier, failing to notify consignee promptly according to local custom and oral promise, held liable for loss because of delay in giving notice. Consignee claiming shortage in transit against carrier of interstate shipment, established prima facie case by introducing bill of lading, notwithstanding notation "SL&WTS" appeared on bill (49 USCA § 101). Generally, as between parties and privies, bill of lading constitutes prima facie evidence of delivery to carrier of goods and quantity therein described.—*Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Galbraith. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 39 S. W. (2d) 91.

**Shipper's Right to Redress.**—Shipper, if damaged by being subjected to illegal charge by carrier, held entitled to remedy by action at common law in circuit court, notwithstanding statutes (Laws 1913, p. 556; Rev. St. 1929, §§ 4791, 4799, 4802; Const. art. 2, § 10; art. 6, § 22). Public Service Commission Law, as applied to railroads, held not intended to restrict right of redress where none was expressly afforded (Laws 1913, p. 556). Shipper's right to redress in circuit court against carrier in matter of rates must be confined to wrongs which cannot be redressed without previous action by Public Service Commission (Laws 1913, p. 556).—

*Sonken-Galamba Corporation v. Mo. Pac. Ry. Co. Kansas City Court of Appeals, -Missouri.* 40 S. W. (2d) 524.

**Arbitration.**—Buyer, claiming breach of contract in sale of feed, filled out complaint which was filed with board of arbitration of Chamber of Commerce, and to which seller filed an answer, and both parties appeared before arbitration board and submitted their proofs. Arbitration board found for seller because of buyer's failure to give notice of intention to claim damages as required by rules of Chamber of Commerce. On appeal to board of appeals, board again found for seller on ground that buyer had failed to make payments as required by contract. Decisions of arbitration board of Chamber of Commerce are binding on parties, in absence of fraud, misconduct, or mistake. Decisions of arbitrators cannot be interfered with for mere errors of judgment as to law or fact submitted to them.—*Clarence W. Decker v. Ladish-Stoppenbach Co. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.* 234 N. W. 355.

## Insurer Not Liable On Contract to Indemnify

The Central States Grain Co-operative, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., between Sept. 17 and Nov. 2, 1928, delivered 16,880 bus. wheat and 2,551 bus. oats to the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corporation for storage in its elevator near Indianapolis, which was part concrete and part wood, and the grain was stored in the wooden portion of the elevator.

The wooden part was destroyed by fire Nov. 3, 1928, greatly damaging the grain therein, the grain in the concrete section also being damaged to some extent.

After the fire the warehouse delivered to the Co-operative 3,561 bus. of damaged wheat valued at \$3,488.40, leaving it with a loss of \$23,353.14.

The warehouse company had contracts of indemnity from 9 insurance companies against liability for loss as bailee resulting proximately from negligence or willfulness of the warehouse company. As there was no negligence on the part of the warehouse company it was not liable and no claim could be made on the indemnitors, according to the court which heard the suit by the Co-operative.

The Co-operative was fully protected by a \$25,000 policy in the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, saying, in a decision given Mar. 13, 1931:

It is quite evident that appellant, before the fire, did not rely for protection upon indemnitors' policies, inasmuch as appellant secured sufficient insurance in its own name and on its own grain to fully cover its loss,

which insurance was in force at the time of the fire.

The warehouse was in no manner obligated to insure appellant's grain. No money had been advanced by the warehouse to appellant on the grain, and, so far as the bill reveals, there was nothing due from appellant to the warehouse, and there was no reason why it should secure protection other than that afforded by an indemnifying policy which would be available in case a fire should occur under such circumstances as would render it liable as bailee. Such circumstances did not arise, and appellant does not claim liability on the part of the bailee on account of the fire. Certainly the warehouse could not recover on indemnitors' policies until a loss to it is shown; and to say that under such circumstances the appellant can recover from indemnitors would indeed be inconsistent.—48 Fed. Rep. (2d) 138.

## Bank Liable on Forged B/L

Wm. Donahoo of the Donahoo Grain Co., Lawton, Okla., drew on the Pipes Grain Co. for \$1,300 thru the Citizens State Bank, accompanying the draft with a B/L that was forged.

The Pipes Grain Co., of Oklahoma City, paid the bank \$1,300 and sold the B/L to the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., which discovered, 30 days after the alleged shipment that the B/L was a forgery.

The J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. brot suit again Pipes and the bank, and after nearly ten years' time got final judgment May 5, 1931, the original draft having been drawn Dec. 22, 1921.

Chief Justice Lester of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma said:

It is conceded by both parties to the action that the main issue in this case involves the construction of sections 34 and 36 of the Federal Uniform Bills of Lading Act (49 USCA §§ 114, 116), which read in part as follows:

"Section 34. A person who negotiates or transfers for value a bill by indorsement or delivery, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants—(a) That the bill is genuine; (b) That he has a legal right to transfer it; (c) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the bill; (d) That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods, and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose whenever such warranties would have been implied if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a bill the goods represented thereby."

"Section 36. A mortgagee or pledgee or other holder of a bill for security who in good faith demands or receives payment of the debt for which such bill is security, whether from a party to a draft drawn for such debt or from any other person, shall not be deemed by so doing to represent or warrant the genuineness of such bill or the quantity or quality of the goods therein described."

The defendants on appeal cite several cases in support of their contention, but these cases are not based upon the federal act relating to Bs/L.

In the case of Fort Worth Elevator Co. v. State Guaranty Bank, 93 Okl. 191, 220 P. 340, which involves facts similar to the facts to the case at bar, it is held: "Where a bank receives from a party a draft with a B/L attached, and the bank gives the party credit for the amount, and then indorses the bill, and sends thru his usual channel to the party on whom it is drawn, and the same is paid, and the bill proves to be a forgery, said bank is liable to the person paying the same for the amount paid by him."

The above case is approved by this court in the case of First National Bank of Heavener v. Kempner et al., 103 Okl. 237, 229 P. 840, wherein the fourth paragraph of the syllabus states: "Under Act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, § 34 [49 USCA § 114] the person who negotiates or transfers for value a bill by indorsement or delivery, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants that the bill is genuine; that he has a legal right to transfer it; that he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the bill; that he has a right to transfer the title to the goods, and the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose whenever such warranties would have been implied, if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a bill the goods represented thereby."

On authority of the hereinabove cited cases judgment is affirmed.—299 Pac. Rep. 447.

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# Feedstuffs

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Chicago Poultry Exposition for 1931 has been scheduled for Dec. 1-6, at the Coliseum, Sec'y Harvey C. Wood has announced.

**Intensity** of yellow color is a guide of vitamin A content in corn, according to tests at the Indiana Experiment station, where it was learned that varieties Woodburn, Reid Yellow Dent and Clement had vitamin A in descending order as named.

**The population** of New York City has increased 28% since 1920. The milk receipts of the city have increased 43% in the same period. With more and more milk being consumed it would look like the world is still hopeful for the dairyman who looks ahead.

**Hog prices** and corn prices are closely related. When the hog price per 100 pounds is equal to or above the price of 11 bus. of corn, hog production is relatively profitable to the grower. Conversely, when hog prices per cwt. drop below the price of 11 bus. of corn, hog production is relatively unprofitable.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Local meetings have been arranged for the feed dealers and members of the Feed Dealers Ass'ns of Washington and Oregon, as follows: Seattle district, Frye Hotel, Seattle, 6:30 p. m. Sept. 14; Board of Governors, Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, 12 m. Sept. 19; Oregon Board of Governors, Portland Grain Exchange, Sept. 24; Portland district, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Sept. 24; Salem district, Marion Hotel, Salem, 7 p. m., Sept. 25.—Floyd Oles, sec'y.

**Great Falls, Mont.**—Linus seed is being grown on a commercial basis this year for the first time in this country. Approximately 2,000 acres will soon be harvested for the Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co. between here and Glacier Park, and is expected to yield from 700 to 1,000 lbs. per acre. Linus seed is bird feed, heretofore principally imported from South America. It is handled very much like grain, and the straw makes good live stock forage.

**Topeka, Kan., Aug. 25.**—Marketings of cattle from Kansas this fall are expected to be about 5% smaller than the number marketed during fall a year ago. This will be due to a much smaller number of cattle shipped into the state for grazing and grain feeding during the first half of this year. Marketings from the group of 17 states west of Missouri River points are expected to be somewhat larger this fall, manifestations of increases being made by the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and California, and of decreases in shipments by Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Larger corn supplies in the Corn Belt states should encourage increased shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into corn sections. —F. K. Reed, agricultural statistician.

## St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
Bran .....	\$10.90	\$11.90	\$10.15	\$11.45	\$11.15
Shorts .....	11.40	12.25	11.40	11.80	11.85
Midds. ....	11.10	12.00	10.85	11.35	11.40

**Dehydrating alfalfa** at a temperature of 200° C. and drying it very rapidly at an extremely high temperature, proved equally effective in preserving the vitamin A content of alfalfa hay in experiments at the Indiana station, where it was learned that the vitamin A content of artificially cured alfalfa was many times that of the sun cured hay.

**Three grades** of quality are applied to dry skim milk according to the method of manufacture—spray, vacuum drum, and roller. These and the methods of analyzing the product are discussed in "Grades and Methods of Analysis of Dry Skim Milk," by E. C. Thompson, W. S. Slemmons, and R. S. Fleming (Journal of Dairy Science 13, 1930).

**Rochester, Ind.**—George "Buck" Ream and O. P. Cornell have constructed a portable feed mill on a truck chassis, the outfit consisting of an individual power plant, corn sheller, hammer mill and batch feed mixer. They are understood to plan establishing a route thru the county to be covered every two or three weeks, and carrying a line of concentrate ingredients for the compounding of formulas which the prospective farmer patron may desire.

**Ralph Birdsall**, manager of the Farm Service Stores Elevator at Farmington, Minn., was busily engaged operating a feed mill Aug. 6th, when he heard a piece of iron going thru the mill. He says, "I realized that meant danger, and I started to run for the North door, but before I reached the door an explosion occurred and I was blown out of the door." The fire immediately following resulted in the complete destruction of the plant. Neither Mr. Birdsall nor three customers who were in the Feed Department and blown out were seriously injured, but they will hesitate to loiter around a feed mill not protected by a separator which will remove all spark striking foreign matter.

**Industry is breaking down** under the burden of taxation to support unwise governmental activities. Interest on the federal, state and municipal debts alone amounts to \$1,120,000,000 annually. The feeders at the public crib must have money to pay election expenses.

## Conditional Release on Cereal By-Products to Be Discontinued

Conditional releases on bran, middlings, pollards and other cereal by-products which do not meet the requirements of U. S. law will be discontinued after Jan. 1, 1932, according to announcement from the Sec'y of Agriculture, which declared belief that importers and foreign shippers have had ample opportunity to become familiar with the features of the Food & Drugs Act that affect their business.

The Act provides for exportation or destruction of imported food and drugs which do not meet federal law requirements. Custom has permitted entry of some products under conditional release. The importer gave bond for redelivery and was allowed to bring the product into the country and relabel it or process it to bring it within the terms of the Act. Such a product was released after inspection by the Department of Agriculture.

## Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Convene Sept. 16

The 54th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n is scheduled for the Penn Harris hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 16-18, inclusive.

Among the interesting addresses tentative for this meeting in addition to the regular business and trade discussions are:

Scientific Compounding of Poultry Feeds—Dr. J. E. Hunter, Pennsylvania State College.

Salesmanship—a feed salesman who has made a record.

Practical Operations in Molasses Mixing—S. A. Barshinger, Red Lion, Pa.

Grinding and Mixing Machinery—Sprout, Waldron & Co. and Robinson Manufacturing Co. representatives.

Program suggestions should be sent to Geo. A. Stuart, sec'y, 131 S. Office Bldg., Harrisburg.

## Jamestown Meeting of New York and Pennsylvania Feed Dealers

More than 50 feed dealers, grain dealers and millers of western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania met at the Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y., for the 16th annual convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Sessions were short and businesslike.

Pres. Frank J. Young presided. Following the report of Sec'y-Treas. C. C. Folls, a nominating com'te was appointed consisting of L. L. Warner, D. J. Ditzler and J. Zortman.

Decision of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, with which this organization is affiliated, to establish a legislative office at Washington in charge of Everett Sanders, former congressman and former sec'y to Calvin Coolidge, in an effort to secure legislation more favorable to grain and feed dealers than has heretofore been their lot, was announced and discussed.

E. S. Harrison addressed the delegates on protein feeding to cattle.

Fred H. MacIntyre, Pottsdam, pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, talked on the Farm Board.

New officers elected are: J. O. Doty, East Concord, N. Y., pres.; Charles L. Zortman, Edinboro, Pa., vice-pres.; Louis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y., sec'y-treas.; Frank Schrimper, Ballville, Pa., Frank J. Young, Alden, Pa., and Anson R. Lawrence, Corfu, Pa., directors.

A banquet and an outing were included for the entertainment features of the convention.

**Lake View, Ore.**—Lack of feed is causing the Commercial Live Stock Loan Co. to ship 100,000 head of Lake county lambs to Kansas and North Dakota feed lots this fall.

## Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Boston .....		3,106		
*Chicago .....	26,581	27,052	68,170	91,297
†Kansas City....	2,580	4,080	20,500	22,040
Milwaukee .....	250	40	7,290	6,960
Minneapolis .....	1,990	2,542	42,655	50,077
New York .....	192			
†Peoria .....	10,040	30,320	12,144	35,131
San Francisco....	39	575		

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. \*Lbs. 000 omitted.



### Wheat Is Productive Livestock Feed

A pound of cracked wheat, or a pound of cracked barley, or a pound of both in any proportion, is equal in feeding value to a pound of corn as a general rule, covering all-purpose feeding, according to Miscellaneous Publication No. 96, U. S. D. A.

This is a leveling factor on the price of corn since wheat is being quoted at such low prices so consistently. In spite of this there has occasionally been some hesitation on the part of livestock feeders to utilize wheat to the extent past price differentials have made advisable.

Wheat contains 3 per cent more protein, a few more carbohydrates, and 2.5 per cent less fat than corn. The extra share of carbohydrates are burned up in the energy of the animal body or is stored in the form of fat. The small amount of fibre in the wheat berry makes it readily digestible, particularly if cracked or medium ground before feeding.

Wheat is no more a complete food for the animal body than is corn. The usual list of high protein supplements, and minerals are needed to balance the ration. Cattle and dairy cattle need the addition of such products as linseed meal, cottonseed meal, coconut meal, soybean meal, etc.; while pigs and poultry require animal proteins like tankage, meat meal, dried blood, fish meal, etc.

Mixing cracked or ground wheat with bran or other cracked grain is advisable in feeding horses and cattle, to prevent its tendency to form a sticky, pasty mass when eaten. This is also true for feeding hogs and for use in the laying mashers of poultry.

All grains fed to dairy cattle should be either rolled or finely ground. Wheat will not become a dough if it is mixed with twice its weight of other feeds.

For dairy cows on alfalfa pasture a supplement of equal parts of wheat, oats and

barley, will contain about 12 per cent protein.

On clover hay and silage or on mixed hay, the cows need 17 per cent protein, which will be found in a supplement of equal parts of wheat, oats, and gluten feed.

On poor roughage and silage or on either alone, equal parts of wheat, oats, gluten feed, and cottonseed meal will make a 23 per cent protein mixture.

As a general rule corn, wheat, barley and dried beet pulp are interchangeable in these rations, dried brewers' grains may replace gluten feed, or almost any of the other high protein vegetable protein supplements may replace cottonseed meal.

Feeding wheat to hogs is even simpler. A three-compartment self-feeder with ground wheat in the first compartment, tankage or fishmeal in the second, and a mineral mixture composed of 50 parts ground limestone, 30 parts steamed bone-meal, and 20 parts common salt, in the third, does the trick.

John D. Black of Harvard University has been appointed chief economist of the Federal Farm Board.

### Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Boston .....	78	63	.....	.....
Chicago .....	4,751	5,624	278	6,520
Fort Worth .....	121	484	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	9,588	16,200	3,444	7,812
Milwaukee .....	36	192	.....	.....
Minneapolis .....	2,155	961	.....	64
New York .....	130	.....	.....	.....
Peoria .....	1,680	3,640	20	90
San Francisco ..	1,788	.....	.....	.....

### Skim Milk for Dairy Cows

Eight lbs. of skim milk are equal in protein value to 1 lb. of linseed meal, according to feeding tests at the University of Minnesota, where skim milk was mixed with grain feed and poured over the silage. The cows would not drink skim milk when it was offered to them unmixed with some other feed.

The idea behind giving the cow her own milk to drink is to avoid waste of the protein in skim milk. Perhaps the cows would find it more palatable if it were in dry form.

### Oklahoma Experiments with Cottonseed Meal for Dairy Cattle

Four years of experiments with calves, heifers and producing dairy cows on heavy allowances of cottonseed meal has surprised dairy men at Oklahoma's A. & M. College.

Calves were fed whole milk, skimmed milk, prairie hay and cottonseed meal for their first six months. Then they were cut off from the milk and skim milk, and minerals were added to their diets in some cases. They were kept on dry lot to prevent their getting any other food than that given them. This ration was kept up thru growth, gestation and into milk production.

According to those in charge of the experiment the calves made satisfactory growth, breeding records were up to normal, gestation and calving brought no difficulties and udder troubles remained unexperienced.

Further experimentation is now under way to learn what proportion of cottonseed meal may be used in a concentrate mixture for dairy cows without influencing the quality of the products from milk so produced.

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### Cattle Killed by Moldy Wheat

Most of the farmers around Hereford, Tex., and other sections of the Panhandle counties, piled wheat on the ground at harvest time. When this was hauled away the moldy and rotting wheat lying next to the ground was left. Several cases have appeared where cattle have eaten this refuse wheat, from which they contracted severe dysentery, often proving fatal.

This refuse grain has also been eaten by horses and hogs, but apparently had no harmful effect upon them.

### Oregon Experiment Approves Fine Grinding

Fine grinding proved to be the best method of preparing oats and barley for feeding to hogs with tankage, alfalfa meal and minerals, according to experiments at the Oregon station.

Steam rolled barley compared favorably with the fine ground barley, except in cost; steam rolled oats increased the feed requirements per lb. of gain. Pigs fed coarse or fine ground barley from weaning time to market weight made more economical gains than pigs fed oats for the first 100 lbs.

### Mixed Proteins Effective in Michigan Experiment

The theory that mixed proteins in a hog supplement produce better and more economical gains than a single protein supplement was again born out in results of a test at the Blackland substation of the Michigan Experiment Station.

Pigs averaging 82 lbs. per head and fed for 69 days on a ration of corn and fish meal came to a weight of 208 lbs. per head, while like pigs fed for the same period on corn and a mixture of equal parts of soybean meal, fish meal and cottonseed meal came to a weight of 218 lbs. per head.

Pigs averaging 96 lbs. per head and fed for 68 days were used in a second experiment. Those fed fish meal came to an average of 219 lbs.; those receiving the mixed protein weighed out an average of 231 lbs.

These studies indicated the mixed protein supplement made 9.15% greater gains at a cost of 3.12% less per unit of gain than fish meal alone.

### Soybean Meal Formulas for Dairy Cows

Every protein concentrate is being given the once over this year with the increasing use of economies offered by local grinding and mixing. A number of soybean mills now offer soybean meal. Thru Illinois, Indiana, and parts of Iowa greater appreciation of this high-grade concentrate is becoming manifest.

The Soybean Marketing Ass'n suggests that a mixture of two parts of tankage and one part of soybean meal be used in summer feeding of pigs, or the meal can be substituted for linseed or cottonseed meal in more complicated rations. For feeding dairy cows try either of the following rations:

Ration 1.—200 lbs. soybean meal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 600 lbs. ground corn, 300 lbs. ground oats.

Ration 2.—100 lbs. soybean meal, 100 lbs. cottonseed meal, 600 lbs. ground corn, 300 lbs. ground oats.

Variety in protein concentrates used in the same ration has proved its merit, countless experiments having demonstrated this principal. This would incline favor to the second formula.

### Fish Meal Proves Ability

Fish meal ran away with the honors in a swine feeding test at the Tennessee station, as reported by M. Jacob, when it was stacked against a commercial protein supplement to corn.

Two lots of 19 pigs each, averaging 57 lbs. per head, were used. One lot was self-fed corn and the commercial protein supplement; the other received corn and fish meal. Feeding period covered 91 days.

Pigs fed fish meal gained an average of 1.62 per day at a cost of \$6.66 per 100 lbs. of gain. Pigs receiving commercial supplement gained 1.54 lbs. per day average, at a cost of \$8.60 per 100 lbs. of gain. The fish meal fed lot consumed only about one-third as much of the fish meal as the other lot consumed of its commercial protein supplement.

### A Boost for Variety in Protein

For feeding with grains to pigs not on pasture, the trio supplemental mixture of tankage 2, linseed meal 1, and ground alfalfa 1 is superior to a supplement of tankage alone. In tests at the Ohio Experiment Station, conducted by W. L. Robison, in charge of swine investigations, pigs carried from 50 to 200 lbs. in weight and fed corn and the trio mixture were ready for market 32 days earlier than those fed merely corn and tankage.

Some cottonseed meals are injurious to pigs if they are fed as the only high-protein feed and used in sufficient amounts to balance grains. When fed along with other high-protein feeds they have not been found harmful in any way. Cottonseed meal fed in the place of linseed meal in the trio mixture has produced as rapid growth and as much gain from a given amount of feed. Hence, it will pay to use cottonseed meal in the trio mixture whenever it is much lower in price than linseed meal.

Minerals with the trio mixture were found beneficial for winter feeding. These consisted of salt 20, pulverized limestone 80, iron oxide 3, and potassium iodide 0.03 lbs.—one lb. of minerals being mixed with each 9 lbs. of the trio mixture.

### New Feed Trade Marks

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., No. 316,974, the word "Vitimized," for poultry feed.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Pullets** which are destined to lay eggs of good size do so within a month after they start to lay, and trapesting the birds will help in culling operations.

**Oyster shell** is a food, designed for the production of eggs and very necessary to this end. But the birds also need grit in their gizzards for the grinding of food. Do the poultry raisers in your community supply their birds with grit?

**Feeding** hard grain three times daily, and keeping the growing mash always before them is the method used in the poultry department of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, for bringing pullets up to the proper weight before they start laying.

**Encouragement** to the feeding of livestock, hogs and poultry should come from present prices of feedstuffs, which are at the lowest average since before the war. During the last week of August they reached 49.7% of the basic 1926 level. The level was 52.1% the week before, 55.3% a month before, and 104.4% during August a year ago.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

**Strange friendships** between recognized enemies in domestic and wild animal life are not infrequently brought to the attention of the reading public. The latest is the story of a hen, owned by Mrs. William Danielson at Fergus Falls, Minn., that prefers to mother a litter of kittens rather than sit on some eggs and hatch out a family of her own. Keeping warm under a feather bed seems to be enjoyed by the kittens, who duly recognize the foster-parentage of the hen.

**Feed** is mighty important, but feed alone will not make up for poor poultry husbandry. An example is the poultry keeper who had selected one of the best commercial feeds on the market, yet suffered with an unproductive flock of 2,500 hens that layed 25 to 30 eggs a day and drooped around with colds, roup and chicken pox. An expert located his trouble in the ventilating systems, which caused condensation of the breath of the birds and kept the litter constantly damp. Correction of the ventilating systems so that the litter stayed dry, corrected his troubles and his feeding then produced 1,020 eggs a day instead of 25.

## Protein Supplements for Poultry

Packing house by-products have been up for examination before the poultry jury of the Indiana Experiment Station. On one test, where a basal ration of corn and wheat by-products was fed to Barred Plymouth Rock pullets for a period of two years, those receiving 8.8% of meat scrap in addition laid an average of 119 eggs annually per bird; those receiving 10% meat scrap laid an average of 110 eggs; those receiving 12% of meat scrap laid an average of 114.

On a scratch ration of whole yellow corn and a mash mixture of equal parts of wheat bran and wheat middlings, additions of meat scrap gave pullets laying capacity for 25 eggs more annually than did tankage.

Condensed buttermilk improved a laying ration with meat scrap, when the grain ration consisted of yellow corn, and the mash of two parts of wheat bran, two parts of wheat middlings and one part of meat scrap, fed to two lots of White Leghorn pullets having access to outside yards during the late fall, winter, and early spring. The tests ran for ten months. One lot was fed .25 lb. of condensed buttermilk for each 10 birds daily and this lot averaged 124 eggs per bird against 95 eggs per bird in the control lot.

Barred Plymouth Rock pullets demon-

strated that their rate of growth was closely associated with the amount of meat scrap fed in a growing period running from 8 to 22 weeks of age. Increasing or decreasing the amount of protein accelerated or retarded the growth and development of the pullets.

## Poultry Feeding Experiment Results

**Coarse laying mash** was more effective for egg production than a finely ground laying mash in experiments at the Ohio station.

**Yellow corn** contained approximately 20 times as much vitamin A as hegari, and yellow milo carried twice as much as hegari in studies at the Arizona experiment station, reported by M. C. Smith.

**Absence** of vitamin D supplement in a ration fed pullets and yearling hens at the Kentucky station, materially reduced egg production in both cases, and developed progressive decrease in hatchability. Direct sunlight, irradiation and cod liver oil proved effective in increasing production and hatchability, the sunlight was most effective.

**Dried buttermilk** proved an effective supplement to a meat scrap mash for laying hens in experiment at the Kentucky station. A standard laying mash containing 20% meat scrap was fed as a basal ration to the check lot. In test lots this was reduced to 10%, and 10, 5, and 5%, respectively, of dried buttermilk was added. In lot 4 steamed bone meal was added to equalize the phosphoric acid content with the first lot. Percentage of eggs hatched was 53.8, 50.2, 62.9 and 52.4, the winter production 55.9, 38.4, 29.2 and 32.3 eggs per bird, and the annual production 154.9, 160.4, 132.1 and 129.6 eggs per bird, respectively.

**Oats** authoritatively established their place in poultry laying rations in an experiment at the Ohio experiment station, where one lot of birds receiving a basal ration of ground corn, wheat, meat scrap, poultry bone, salt, cod-liver oil, oyster shells and chopped alfalfa hay laid 45 eggs per bird from Nov. 1 to March 1, and 76 eggs to June 1; and another lot receiving a ration in which 20% of finely ground oats replaced a similar quantity of corn, laid 49 and 94 eggs, respectively. Feed consumption in the first lot was 33.5 lbs., in the second it was 36.3 lbs.

**The largest eggs** were laid by those birds receiving dried buttermilk, according to H. L. Kempster; describing the results of experiments with feeding cottonseed meal or soybean meal supplemented with either rock phosphate or bone meal, tankage, meat scrap, ground soybeans supplemented with bone meal, and dried buttermilk, to 8 lots of White Leghorn pullets that were receiving the same basal ration, in an effort to determine the most effective protein supplement. The experiment covered one year. Average egg production per bird in the respective lots was 151, 157, 133, 129, 125, 142, 100 and 181, the last lot receiving the dried buttermilk. Soybean meal also produced fine quality eggs. Cottonseed meal produced eggs with a high percentage of discolored yolks.

Mineral supplement, cod-liver oil, alfalfa leaf meal and sprouted oats were added separately to a basal laying mash of equal parts of wheat bran, wheat middlings, yellow corn meal, and ground oats and one-half part of

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meat scrap, the scratch grain and liquid buttermilk also remaining a constant factor in all groups, in an experiment at the Arkansas station to determine the influence of the variables on production, hatchability and fertility of the eggs. Records were maintained for 10 months. Percentages of production, hatchability and fertility in the basal lot were 47.52, 66.3 and 93.3; in the mineral supplement group 47.79, 72.5 and 93.3; in the cod-liver oil group 50.24, 69.6 and 78; in the alfalfa leaf meal group 38.93, 70.1, and 92.3; and in the sprouted oats group 46.48, 59.8 and 92.3, respectively.

Artificially cured alfalfa leaves contained approximately seven times as much vitamin A as leaves from field cured alfalfa, in a study at the New Jersey experiment station. Sun cured alfalfa carried a greater supply of vitamin D than that artificially cured, very little of this vitamin occurring in the latter named product.

Tricalcium phosphate, calcium lactate, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate and calcium chloride, in the order named, are the best sources of calcium for chicks according to feeding trials last year at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

The Roumanian Government is paying a subsidy of about 9 cents per bushel on wheat exported.

### Cottonseed Meal Lacks Vitamin A

The principal shortcoming of cottonseed meal, shared by peanut meal, linseed meal and soybean meal, is lack of vitamin A, according to J. O. Halverson and F. W. Sherwood, concluding a series of studies on feeding cottonseed meal to cattle at the North Carolina station. They contend that typical cottonseed meal poisoning symptoms can be produced in cows by feeding peanut meal, linseed meal, or soybean meal with a mineral mixture and a poor roughage, which to them indicates that the condition is not due to toxic substance in cottonseed meal.

Apparently the failure of cattle on rations of such type is due to lack of vitamin A. Experiments were conducted with feeding cottonseed meal, minerals, timothy hay, corn silage and cottonseed hulls. Substitution of alfalfa hay for the timothy improved the ration and the health and reproduction of the animals. Variations of this experiment, employing white corn, bore out the testimony of the first.

Six steers were fed a ration of cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, beet pulp, and minerals, in another experiment conducted by J. O. Halverson of the North Carolina Experiment station, in co-operation with E. H. Hostetler. Three of them died, and two became sick, one of which was cured by feeding cod liver oil. The other sick animal never recovered. The livers of all the steers were fed to rats suffering from lack of vitamin A. Thereby it was demonstrated steers that were fed only the basal ration had no vitamin A in their livers, but where alfalfa hay or cod liver oil had been fed vitamin A was present. Feeding cottonseed meal, with various supplements, to rats, further proved that this product must be supplemented with mineral and vitamin A products for effective feeding.

Someone should do some experimenting to see if adding a little cod liver oil or something that is extra strong on vitamin A, would permit the use of greater quantities of cottonseed meal in feeding operations. If lack of vitamin A is the limiting factor in the use of cottonseed meal our enlightened experiment stations and commercial institutions should be able to find some way of impregnating the product with this missing element.

### Feed Mill Proves Dangerous Playground

Feed mills are dangerous playgrounds for children. Adequate testimony may be found in the gruesome case of 11-year-old Fred Masker.

During the afternoon of Aug. 11 this lad, with others, was playing on the second floor of the feed mill owned by Mayor William A. Pulis, of Franklin Lakes, N. J. In leaping over a bag of bran the lad fell into one of the hoppers in operation.

Revolving arms of the hammer mill crushed one of the lad's legs and broke his back before the machine could be stopped. When the doctor arrived the boy was dead.

### Pig Feeding Studies in Iowa Demonstrate Values of Protein Supplements

Ground oat groats proved to be the best single feed for fattening spring pigs in dry lot on a basal ration of shelled corn and minerals, self-fed, in studies on modifications of the Big Ten supplement at the Iowa Experiment Station in which 8 lots of pigs were fed.

The ground oat groats produced an average daily gain of 1.57 lbs. per pig, requiring 414 lbs. of feed to produce 100 lbs. of gain, and returning a margin of \$1.60 per head.

Molasses was second best. Tho it had no effect on the rate of gain it decreased the feed required and the cost of gains. Soybean meal did likewise, tho not as effectively as the molasses. Corn gluten meal produced gains very similar to the Big Ten supplement, but greatly reduced the margin per head. Coconut oil meal was as effective as the Big Ten on feed requirements and margin, but was not so effective in producing rapid gains.

In these studies the spring pigs were self-fed on a basal ration of shelled corn and minerals. One lot received the Big Ten supplement, and the following amounts of other supplements were substituted for like amounts of Big Ten in respective lots: 10 parts soybean oil meal, 10 parts corn gluten meal, 10 parts coconut oil meal, 10 parts wheat middlings, 5 parts wheat bran, 10 parts ground oat groats and 5 parts cane molasses.

Spores of plant diseases have been known to float for 55 hours in the air.



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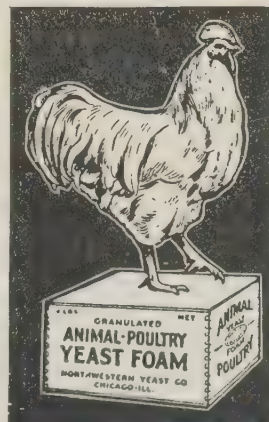
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## Live Stock and Hog Feeding Results at Experiment Stations

**Dried kelp** (sea weed) proved more efficient than a simple mineral mixture as a supplement to corn and soybeans for fattening hogs. Likewise this product improved rations of corn and tankage or corn and fish meal, according to experiments at the Indiana station.

**Ground barley** was 84% as efficient as corn in hog feeding trials at the Nebraska Experiment station where it was fed in an effort to learn how well barley would replace corn. Properly supplemented barley may replace all of the corn ration for hogs, it was concluded.

An Iowa experiment station test with yearling steers, averaging 658 lbs. per head, on a basal ration of shelled corn, corn silage, alfalfa hay and salt for six months, demonstrated that adding minerals to cottonseed meal increased the rate and economy of gains. Without minerals linseed meal was more efficient than either cottonseed meal or a combination of linseed meal and cottonseed meal.

**Tankage** maintained superiority as a single source of protein in several hog feeding tests at the North Platte, Neb., substation. Neither cottonseed meal nor linseed meal, separately, produced as fast and economical gains. Addition of either of these to the corn and tankage rations improved the rate of gain, tho it did not alter the amount of feed required per unit of gain. In dry lot feeding a supplement composed of two or three parts of cottonseed meal and one part of tankage produced the most efficient results and addition of a small amount of linseed meal further improved the ration.

The economy of feeding a mixed protein supplement to hogs over use of a single protein source is further demonstrated by experiments at the Madison county farm in Ohio. Corn supplemented with a mixture of tankage, linseed meal, and alfalfa meal 50: 25: 25 made gains of 1.5 lbs. per head daily. Gains of only 1.33 lbs. per head daily were made by pigs receiving corn and tankage. The lot receiving the first ration required 455 lbs. of feed and the second required 505 lbs. for 100 lbs. of gain. A difference of 50 cents per 100 lbs. of gain existed in the cost of the feed in favor of the mixed protein supplement.

A mixture of protein concentrates proved better than straight meat and bone scraps in producing rapid and economical gains on hogs being fattened with corn on clover pasture, in tests at the Indiana Experiment station. Adding soybean meal or cottonseed meal to the meat and bone scraps made the ration superior to the ration with animal protein alone. But the addition of linseed meal, dried kelp, or mineral mixture did not increase the value of the protein. Other experiments demonstrated that little difference existed in the feeding value of tankages with different percentages of protein, being fed to hogs on clover pasture and corn.

In the production of feeder pigs on alfalfa pasture  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of concentrates per head daily proved to give the greatest and most economical gains in an experiment at the Montana station. Four lots of pigs were used, averaging 50 lbs. per head and 15 pigs to the lot. These were kept on alfalfa pasture for 3 months and finished on dry lot. During the pasture season these lots received 1 lb.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., 2 lbs., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per head, respectively, of a concentrate composed of 92% barley and 8% tankage. On dry lot the pigs were self-fed. Combined results showed the lot receiving  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of the concentrate produced the best and most economical gains, requiring 323.6 lbs. of barley and 28.1 lbs. of tankage per 100 lbs. of gain.

Addition of alfalfa leaf meal, or of soybean leaf meal to a corn and soybean ration improved its efficiency in hog feeding, according to the Indiana Experiment station.

When not more than 9% cottonseed meal is included in the ration there will be no ill effects on hogs, according to Bulletin 410 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment station. This station's tests showed that a protein mixture of half tankage and half cottonseed meal gave better results than did tankage alone. When cottonseed meal is fed to hogs the ration is improved with the addition of salt and limestone.

A mineral mixture of limestone, superphosphate, and salt, and limestone, steamed bone meal, and salt, gave better results than a combination of wood ashes, superphosphate and salt for both hogs and rats on a mineral deficient ration composed of corn, soybeans, casein, and yeast. A test on limestone, rock phosphate, and salt proved this mixture a poor mineral supplement. Steamed bone meal produced the strongest bones, and superphosphate produced the next strongest. The tests were conducted at the Indiana Experiment Station.

Bone meal increased the rate and economy of gains with 80 lb. pigs being fed a ration of barley, tankage, alfalfa and salt in dry lot at the Montana station. With a limited barley ration on alfalfa pasture the same rate of gain was produced as with tankage, but in dry lot self-fed barley and tankage rations gained faster than self-fed barley and bone meal. In the combined results 375.91 lbs. of barley and 3.52 lbs. of bone meal, and 318.16 lbs. of barley and 27.16 lbs. of tankage were required to produce 100 lbs. of gain.

Hevea rubber seed meal proved palatable and the equal of linseed meal in supporting milk production in an experiment reported from the Virginia station. This is a by-product from processing kernels of Para rubber tree seed. Digestibility trials showed the rubber seed meal had the following components: Dry matter 51.5%, crude protein 71.3, ether extract 92.5, crude fiber 20.5, and nitrogen-free extract 58.1%.

Lambs suckling ewes that were fed oats and clover hay, or oats and timothy hay, made more rapid gains than those with ewes on corn and clover hay, proving the efficiency of oats for feeding ewes, tho this ration was further improved with addition of cottonseed meal, according to tests at the Indiana Experiment station. In fattening lambs it was found that oats could replace all the corn in a ration that contained cottonseed meal without reducing gains. Cattle, however, would not react the same way. They required some corn, tho the addition of oats to their rations proved an advantage.

## Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Trading during the week has been heavy and the market has been under slow liquidation. Values lost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per ton since last Saturday. On all rallies the market has met with heavy hedge selling. Mills in the lower central belt have begun operations and such mills as have carried over heavy stocks of meal have been liberal sellers in order to make room for new seed.

The demand which during last week showed some signs of revival was practically lacking during this period. This was true concerning the demand for all feedstuffs. Feed manufacturers throughout the country have been compelled to reduce their operating forces to a minimum running on the smallest tonnage in many years. All manner of feed crops throughout the country are not only sufficient but bountiful. The prices of all grains and feeds are at the lowest ebb for many years and although the price of cottonseed meal has descended to a point that looks very low, when compared with the prices of other ingredients it appears to be holding its relative value with remarkable consistency.

## Oats Are Good Poultry Feed

With oats at the low figure at which they may be purchased and many elevators seeking outlets for this feed grain the road via the huller, grinder and mixer is open.

Either whole or hulled oats may be used in a grain ration for chickens, hulled oats are preferable because most of the fibre has been removed, and this permits the birds to get a larger proportion of the grain carrying assimilable feed value. In combination with equal parts of corn and wheat, oats will make a good scratch feed.

In a mash the oats naturally should be ground or crushed, the ground grain being preferable. A good laying mash may be made up of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats and meat scrap.

Sprouted or germinated oats make a good succulent green feed for winter feeding.

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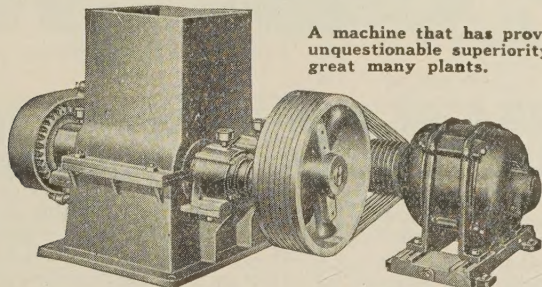
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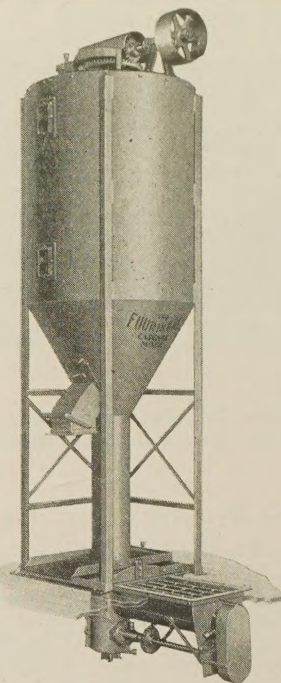
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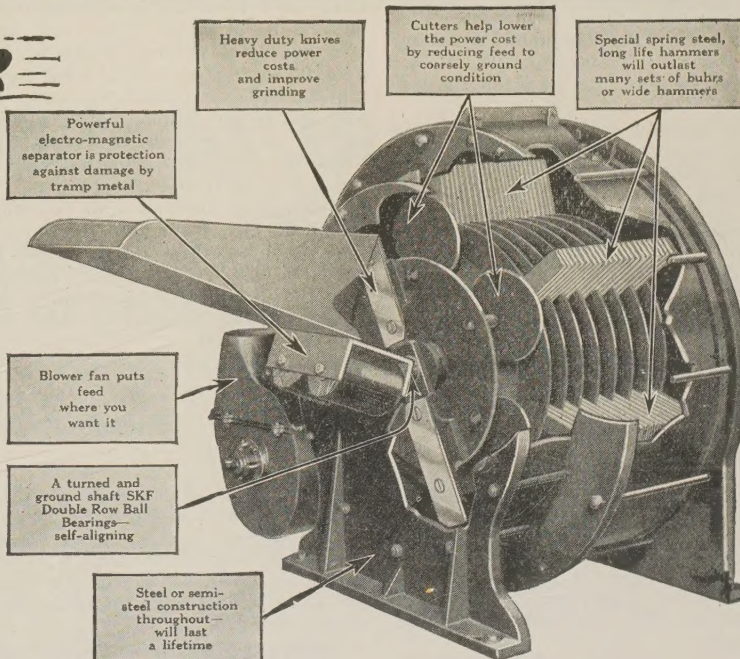
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### Feed Loans Available for Drought Stricken Areas

Loans for the purchase of feed for cattle, horses and sheep during the Fall and Winter will be made to farmers in the drought stricken areas of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Idaho, Washington and Nebraska, Secretary Hyde announced Aug. 27. These loans will be at the rate of not to exceed \$3 per head per month for cattle and horses and 30 cents per head per month for sheep, covering a feeding period of not to exceed six months.

The Loan to any individual will be limited to the amount necessary for the feeding of 40 cattle, 6 horses, and 200 sheep, and in no case is to be in excess of \$1,000. Borrowers will be required to give a lien on their livestock to secure the repayment of the obligation, the notes maturing Oct. 1, 1932.

### Wheat and Rye Are Cheap Hog Feeds

Wheat and rye are the cheap hog feeds according to swine-feeding trials at University Farm, Minnesota. Corn, barley, oats, wheat and rye were fed separately to five different lots of pigs, and the results carefully checked. There were 10 pigs in each lot, and the feeding period was 60 days.

In addition to one of the above grains, each lot of pigs received protein supplements and minerals, the entire ration being self-fed. With the exception of corn, which was shelled, all of the grains were fed ground.

Corn and durum wheat proved about equal in daily rate of gain produced on the pigs and in lbs. of grain required to produce 100 lbs. of gain. The pigs receiving corn ate two and one-half times as much protein supplement as the pigs receiving durum wheat. Because of the lower price per cwt. for wheat than corn, and the smaller amount of protein supplement eaten, the pigs fed durum wheat made 100 lbs. of gain at a lower cost than the pigs fed shelled corn.

The pigs fed ground barley gained a little more slowly, ate more grain per day, and required 46% more grain per 100 lbs. gain than the pigs fed shelled corn. The pigs fed ground oats gained only 70% as fast as those fed shelled corn, took 40% more grain to make 100 lbs. of gain, and ate a little more protein supplement. The pigs fed ground rye just about duplicated the performance of the pigs fed ground oats, except that they required a little less grain and a little less protein supplement for 100 lbs. of gain.

It was the conclusion of the livestock specialists that based on the results secured in this trial, wheat and rye can be used as

### Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during July, 1931, compared with July, 1930, and for the 7 mos. ending with July, 1931, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), in short tons, as follows:

	July		7 mos. ended July	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Hay .....	175	369	4,617	4,436
Cottonseed Cake .....	1,142	2	24,765	21,366
Linseed Cake .....	25,470	11,161	107,967	128,790
Other Oil Cake .....	5,218	449	30,838	6,380
Cottonseed Meal .....	161	296	3,642	13,937
Linseed Meal .....	1,142	1,244	5,469	8,371
Other Oil Meal .....	54	27	1,077	1,010
Oyster Shell .....	3,313	3,522	38,335	33,199
Fish Meal .....	44	*	2,313	*
Alfalfa Meal .....	101	*	777	*
Mixed Dairy Feeds .....	260	82	1,082	1,173
Mixed Poultry Feeds .....	540	411	3,954	3,934
Other Mixed Feeds .....	568	454	3,726	9,767
All Other Feeds .....	1,900	1,627	14,536	11,899

\*Not reported prior to January, 1931.

substitutes for corn, oats and barley in feeding hogs. They add a word of caution in regard to feeding rye, stating that pigs will not remain thrifty when fed on rye alone for more than 50 or 60 days.

### Grain Concentrates for Dairy Cows

In the interests of economies in feeding dairy cattle the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has made studies of roughages and concentrates, and in Wisconsin Bulletin 417, makes several suggestions on formulas for concentrates.

According to Wisconsin tests it would appear that a cereal grain mixture containing 10 to 13% of total crude protein would adequately supplement an alfalfa and corn silage ration. A concentrate mixture of 15 to 17% total crude protein is needed for a clover hay and corn silage ration. A protein concentrate running from 17 to 20% is needed when timothy and corn silage is fed. Timothy hay is at its best for milk production when it is cut in its early bloom.

AMONG the suggestions for feeding with low protein roughages, such as timothy, is a concentrate formula composed of 300 lbs. ground corn, 300 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. gluten feed, and 200 lbs. linseed meal. Another is 400 lbs. ground corn, 400 lbs. ground oats, and 200 lbs. gluten meal.

A FORMULA included in the suggestions on concentrates for feeding with clover hay is 400 lbs. corn and cob meal, finely ground; 300 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. gluten feed, 200 lbs. linseed meal. Another is 600 lbs. ground barley or corn, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. linseed meal.

In places where the soil and home grown products are short of minerals, especially phosphorus or iodine, the addition of extra mineral compounds to the dairy rations may be important. Cows need calcium and phosphorus for milk production. Ordinarily legume hays, wheat bran, and linseed meal will supply sufficient minerals, but if not, ground lime stone or ground marl may be made available to supply lime; bone meal and salt mixed half and half and fed as salt, or use of a protein concentrate having as much as 20% of a product such as linseed meal, to supply the phosphorus.

Feeding of iodized salt, or other sources of iodine like dried kelp, 90 days before the cow freshens may be expected to prevent goitrous calves. Use of iodized salt is something to be recommended for feeding to dairy cows during the latter part of the gestation period.

### It's a Far Cry from the Old Mill Stream

By J. H. GRAVES

Back in the days when the ox cart was speedy transportation, the old mill on the village stream was a masterpiece of engineering efficiency. Gradually, year by year, as the tempo of life increased, the miller, the mill and the stream were left further and further behind.

Today, even the power driven mill of fixed location is being slowly left behind by a more flexible and more efficient development in the shape of the portable mill. It is a remarkable engineering feat to bring a complete feed mill right to the farmer's door . . . to take care of his feed grinding needs on the spot!

Many custom mills have been getting along with small capacity buhr or hammermills unable to give fast grinding service on the variety of feed materials which the farmer now demands. Feeding for maximum results today requires the full utilization of roughage crops. By grinding ear or snapped corn,

alfalfa hay and foddors, farmers have found important short cuts to greatly reduced feed costs. Few stationery plants have been equipped to handle this service.

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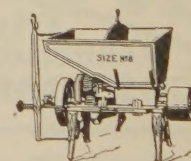
Chicago, Ill.—A Feed Service Department has been organized by the American Dry Milk Institute, which has engaged the services of C. W. Sievert to head this activity. Its object is the dissemination of information and consultation service on formulation, material selection, manufacturing methods, plant operation, machinery, chemistry, nutrition, and similar problems of the feed industry.

Appeals from grading were taken on 8,741 cars during July at Kansas City, the largest number of appeals in any single month. In August the appeals numbered 3,020 at Kansas City.

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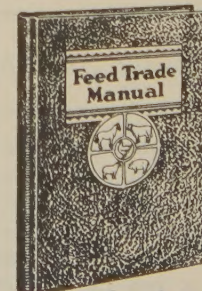
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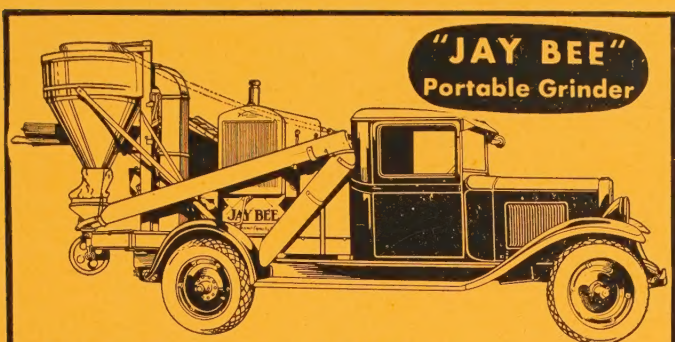
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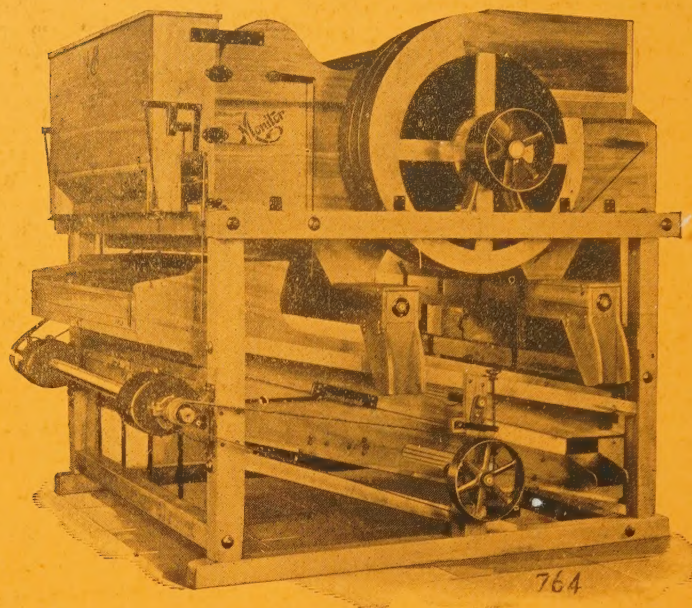
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